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Baker and His Whiz Kids Inherit a Tattered Legacy

State Department Team Finds Rescue Of Bush Campaign Won't Be So Easy

By Maureen Dowd and Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — From their State Department perch six blocks west of the West Wing the Baker team had scoffed and raged for two years about the chunsy attempts of Bush officials in deal with politics and do-mestic affairs. The foreign affairs "whiz kids," as they liked in think of themselves. could not always hide their contempt for what they saw as a slapstick, slapdash White House operation.

When the country turned inward after the Gulf War, when Los Angeles burned, when Ross Perot tapped inm voter disgust, James A. Baker 3d and his band of fortysomething aides looked over at the White House in wonder. What they saw was President George Bush and his advisers squandering record-high approval ratings through their failure to understand the anxiety of Americans in eco-nomic pain and to offer a convincing plan in

solve their problems.

But now that they have commandeered the White House, members of the Baker SWAT team confide that they are coming to grips with the fact that it is not so easy to ride to the rescue. They are, after all, operating within the constraints of a Reagan-Bush legacy that has dismantled important levers of government espacially in the domestic agencies. ment, especially in the domestic agencies.

They are also working with a president who wasted political capital for four years by scorning the idea that he needed to com cate, or even develop, a coherent theme and long-range strategy for his presidency.

Their initial steps have been largely mechanical: brisker, more focused daily White House meetings; more substantive presidential speeches tied to specific initiatives, and a fresh cordon of trusted aides to manage the president on the road.

This may be the first administration in history that is scrambling for its first-100-days plan in its last 60 days before facing the voters. With Governor Bill Clinton still leading in the polls and with more bad news on the latest economic figures, the Baker team quickly has in get beyond long-overdue, elementary improvements in organization to a fundamental recessing of the Bush persona and campaign.

One of the reasons George Bush is in trouble is that his image now is of wanting to be president more than of wanting to accomplish things as president. A key to Ronald Reagan's success was that he always managed to convey the impression that he would rather be back in California riding a horse but had to stay in Washington to enact his ideas. Now Mr. Baker and his aides are expected to instantly come up with the ideas that will justify Mr. Bush's urgent desire in stay in Washington.

Like students cramming the night before an exam, the Baker aides are closeted in their offices, steeped in paper, coffee and Diet Cokes, working late into the night to come up with campaign themes and attack lines, driving everyone at the campaign headquarters crazy by calling every few minutes to find out Bill Clinton's position on one thing or anoth-

See RESCUE, Page 3

# Germans Give Only a Pledge Not to Push

ESTABLISHED 1887

But Bundesbank Again

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune
BATH, England — The Bundesbank made a higher, but otherwise EC finance ministers and central bank heads emerged from a weekend meeting here with little in show for their discussions of currency turbulence and economic

Although the German central bank's pledge seemed to raise hopes Sunday of an easing of pressure on weak currencies in the European

this," said Tim Pike, economist with Data Resources Inc./McGraw-Hill. "The Germans

Currency markets are calming down, but the

they are still basing interest-rate policy on do-

Officially hilled as an informal meeting where EC central bankers and economics and

the Exchequer and the host of the meeting said, We felt that it was important that it should take up most of the meetings and that is what

But although Mr. Lamont said he hoped that the session would "contribute to stability in the markets," it could be little more than a wish. To back it up, the participants offered only an official reiteration of the group's commitment to existing currency exchange rates, a pledge to defend them - at all costs if necessary - and an endorsement of a speedy convergence of

though some had earlier voiced reservations that it might encourage separatist movements by ethnic and religious minorities in other parts of the world. The action will intensify pressure on the UN

areaks down and heavy fighting resumes. Nonaligned countries make up about two-

CRUNCH TIME — Buffalo's Bruce Smith sacking Los Angeles quarterback Jim Everett as the U.S. football season began. Page 13.

ble targets for violent rightist gangs, and the arrival of a busload in Kolkwitz last week

meant that this placid village near the Polish

border had become a possible flashpoint.

Like mayors across the country, Mr. Han-

Rightists and police clash as attacks on hostels

drow must try to keep his community at peace as the national debate over immigration rages.

He believes German immigration laws are too

continue across Germany. Page 6.

ters (185 miles) to the north. Police suspect some neo-Nazis who hurled firebombs at foreigners in Rostock traveled to the Cottbus area in search of new targets. There was once an East German military base in Kolkwitz, and when Mr. Handrow learned that several dozen foreigners were

violence was flaring in front of a hostel in Cottbus, just a few kilometers down the road. More than 200 demonstrators were fighting police and shouting slogans like "Foreigners Out" and "Germany for Germans." The vio-

lence in Cottbus crupted just as it was subsiding in the Baltic port of Rostock, about 300 kilome-

The Day Asylum-Seekers Got to Kolkwitz, and How a Mayor Coped

abandoned barracks. They had been there only 30 minutes when two cars full of demonstrators gate, then drove off. No one knows how they learned so quickly where the asylum-seekers were to be housed. arrived, made a show of pacing in front of the

After hurried consultations with other elected officials, Mr. Handrow decided to take several steps to prevent an outburst of violence.

Translators and social workers are being engaged to tutor the new arrivals about German habits, so they do not unknowingly offend their new neighbors. A public assembly has been scheduled at which all citizens will be invited to

school have begun giving special lessons about foreign cultures and the value of tolerance. After the problems of the past year, and especially of recent weeks, it is far from certain that such steps will succeed in keeping tempers calm. Such attacks were uncommon until a year ago, and had tapered off in recent months. Although there have been ontbreaks of violence against foreigners in Western Germany, most of the recent attacks have been in the

formerly Communist towns of Eastern Germany. Under German law, anyone asking political

See ASYLUM, Page 6

# Nonaligned Nations Seek **UN Intervention on Serbs**

erhaps for months or even years, while Ger-permissive and supports efforts to tighten them, but as long as asylum-seekers are in his town, he Mr. Handrow had been dreading this mo-is determined to do all-he can to protect them.

By Michael Richardson ational Herald Tribune

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

New York Times Service

KOLKWITZ, Germany — The telephone rang at 4:30 P.M. in Mayor Fritz Handrow's office, and the news was startling. That very afternoon, a government immigration official told him, 43 foreigners seeking political asylum in Germany would be arriving in Kolkwitz.

An hour later, the asylum-seekers arrived about a government but a private group from

aboard a government bus, a mixed group from Romania, Bulgaria, Angola and Mozambique. They needed beds not just for the night, but perhaps for months or even years, while Ger-

man officials review each case.

JAKARTA — Under strong pressure from its Muslim members, the Nonaligned Movement an Sunday blamed Serbs for "massive atrocities" in Bosnia-Herzegovina and called on the United Nations to deploy peacekeeping forces along the border to protect the former

Yngoslav republic.

The decision was formally endorsed by all but one of the 108 nations in the group, al-

to approve military intervention in Bosnia if a tentative peace process that emerged from an international conference in London last month

Nonaligned countries make up about two-thirds of the UN's membership.

Western officials, attending the 10th Non-aligned summit meeting as observers, said the resolution was likely to tilt the balance in favor of moves to deny Serbia and Montenegro the right in represent Yugoslavia in the UN. The issue will be decided when the UN General Assembly reconvenes in New York later this

Diplomats said that the United States and

several other Western powers wanted the UN seat to be denied to Belgrade. This would require approval by a two-thirds majority of General Assembly members who took part in

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, acting U.S. secre-tary of state, said recently that the emergence of

Bosnian Serbs are given a new United Nations deadline to cede weapons. Page 2.

what he called a Greater Serbia was a "cancer in the heart of Europe" that the civilized world could not allow. Since Bosnian Muslims and Croats voted for independence in February, Serbs have used their superiority in heavy weapons to seize control of about 70 percent of the republic. They have killed, imprisoned or driven out of

known as "ethnic cleansing Muslim countries at the Jakarta meeting as-

these areas Muslims and Croats, a practice

serted that Serbian irregulars in Bosnia have been supported by Serbia and Montenegro. Belgrade has denied this.

Officials of some Muslim delegations privately voiced suspicions that EC nations and the United States had so far refused to allow the United Nations to use force to protect Bosnia because they did not want to see a predomi-See UN, Page 2

# Somalia: Far Too Little, Far Too Late



A Somali infant clinging to its mother's breast at Bardera.

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service BARDERA, Somalia - Relief officials say that as their operations move into rural areas of Somalia they are discovering that the country's famine is far worse than previously believed and that present efforts, including a U.S. airlift, are falling far short of what is needed to ease the crisis.

The officials, representing the United Na-tions and private relief agencies, said the dimensions of the famine have become clear only in recent days as relief workers have begun to arrive in rural centers like this one, where streams of emaciated men, women, and children have flocked from outlying areas on the word that food is arriving

Many people die making the trek and, in a paradox of the relief efforts, many of those who reach distribution sites after days of walking die because there is not enough food

"We have so far seen only the tip of the iceberg," said Mohammed Sahnoun, UN representative in Somalia, "People were staying in their buts and dying. Now they have heard there is food around, they are coming out."

U.S. officials have expanded the American military airlift in include two flights daily to Baidoa, one of the worst-off rural centers. The American effort had concentrated on northern Kenya and one comparatively well-

Despite such measures, UN, U.S. and private relief efforts continue to be dogged by security, political, and logistical concerns, leaving doubts about whether an effective response to the catastrophe can be mounted.

The UN World Food Program, the main arm of the UN effort in Somalia, complained last week that it had only three aircraft at its disposal and could not reach badly hit towns. The agency also said it could not find enough people to send to isolated regions to monitor and organize the delivery of food in violence-

For political reasons, U.S. officials said, this stricken rural center was not one of the towns under consideration for the American airlift. One of the major warlords in the

See FAMINE, Page 6

# **Rates Higher**

Leaves Little Hope of Help for a Turnaround

public pledge not in push German interest rates

Community's exchange-rate mechanism, economists doubted it would belp much.

"The fundamentals of a strong Deutsche mark and a weak dollar will not be affected by

have no reason in raise interest rates. As always

lira remains under pressure. Page 9.

mestic criteria."

finance ministers could kick back and reflect upon the broader issues, the participants instead devoted nearly all their time to the nitty gritty of financial fire fighting, coping with gyrating currencies and flagging economies. Norman Lamont, the British chancellor of

The only solace for the currency markets was the pledge by the Bundesbank that it had no current intention of pushing German interest rates higher. This is the first time they have read this comply and pushicly "need Ma said this openly and publicly," noted Mr. Lamont. Whether such an admission will be it has placed on the weaker units of the European Monetery System's exchange-rate mechanism — the fira and the pound — remains to be

For those hoping that the meeting would contain news of interest rate cuts and steps to boost output there was little to savor beyond a hazy official pledge by the participants to "take advantage of any opportunity afforded by economic slowdown to cut interest rates.

Of a worsening economy there was considerable evidence. Henning Christophersen, the EC commissioner for economic affairs, led off the Saturday sessions with a downbeat assessment of the Community's economic prospects. "It is clear that the economic situation is less good than expected some months ago," be said after the meetings. Nnt only did he forecast slow EC growth of 1.75 percent next year, but be also confessed that such an expansion would be too modest in stem rising unemployment. The only good news he had was progress in

See PLEDGE, Page 2

#### Kłosk

#### Suspect in Murders Of Mafia Judges Held

ROME (UPI) — The police on Sunday arrested Giuseppe Madonia, 46, considered the No. 2 man in the Sicilian Mafia and suspected of involvement in the killings of two anti-Malia judges, officials said. Investigators believe he could be linked to the murders of two anti-Mafia judges. Gio-

vanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, in Sicily
this year. Mr. Madonia, arrested at Longara,
had been sought for eight years for a series of
crimes including extortion.

General News

In a surprise, Taiwan reportedly agrees to buy 60 Mirage jets from France. Page 2

Japan is squaring off for a patent war with the

The strike that crippled GM's production has

Crossword

# Morocco Warns on Iraq Hassan Sees Hazards in Allied Policy

By William Drozdiak

SKHIRAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco has issued the strongest public warning by an Arab leader about the hazards of Western policy toward Iraq, saying that the U.S.-orchestrated ban on Iraqi flights over the south of the country could lead to its dismembers.

While deploring President Saddam Hussein's continuing refusal to abide by all United Nations resolutions, Hassan said escalation of Western military pressure against the Iraqi leader was counterproductive and "risks turning this exclusion zone into an explosion zone that in the long run will be harmful to the interests of the West and the Arab world."

The monarch's warning gave a prominent voice in private misgivings reportedly shared by several U.S. allies in the Arab world who are concerned about the possible breakup of a major Arab power. Those Arab governments, an by Sunni Mushims, also are concerned about the implications in their own countries of encouraging Iraq's Shiite Muslim rebels to defy its Sunni establishment.

King Hussein of Jordan also shares Hassan's hesiations about the Iraqi flight ban, according to a senior Jordanian source, who said dismeanberment of Iraq would be "catastrophic for the

Hassan, speaking in an interview over the

weekend, said that a continued effort to cal off links between the north and south of Iraq, "will divide not only rich from poor but worsen a religious split between Sunnis and Shiites."

"And later," he said, "we will find it very difficult to gine that mosaic back together." Noting that Western policies now offer pro-tection to Kurdish rebels in the north of Iraq as well as to the Shiites, Hassan said the creation of an independent Kurdistan and a Shiite state would threaten Turkey and Sandi Arabia and

lead inexorably to chaos in the region. The governments of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries are known to hold strong reservations about the possible repercussions of the flight ban, with which the United States sought to thwart Mr. Saddam's air attacks on Shiites and erode his hold on power. But Arab governments have been rejuctant in criticize the actions of Western allies who last year drove invading Iraqi forces out of Kuwait.

The king said it was important to distinguish between Mr. Saddam and the Iraqi people, who be emphasized "should not have to pay the bill" for his misdeeds. But, Hassan said, since the end of the Gulf War, Western policies have only contributed to pressures on the population and raised fears that the country might be torn apart. Those forces, in turn, have helped to entrench Mr. Saddam and work against the

See HASSAN, Page 2

# From the Voters to the Elected, Japan Is on the Take

By T.R. Reid Washington Post Service

TOKYO - To make sure there were no witnesses, Hirohasu Watanabe left his driver at home and drove the company car to a secret rendezyous. He pulled into a dimly lit garage in Tokyo's government district. Then he opened the trunk and began pulling out shopping bags

It had to be cash, of course. It had to be untraceable, because Mr. Watanabe was making an illegal payoff to Shin Kanemaru, a highly esteemed legislator and the most powerful kingmaker in Japanese politics. But buying favor with a man of Mr. Kanemaru's stature took so much cash - 50,000 separate 10,000yen bills, worth \$4 million in all — that Mr. Watanabe's staff had in send a secretary with a grocery cart to haul away the money, according to press reports of Mr. Watanabe's confession to prosecutors.

In a deeply apologetic statement, Mr. Kane-maru admitted that he had received the money, far in excess of legal limits, and had not report-

The amount of the contribution, not to mention the grocery cart, was unusual. But the basic transaction — an illegal cash payment to a powerful man — is considered virtually a daily ritual in the culture of corruption created by the dominant Liberal Democratic Party, the most conservative of Japan's major parties. In

and politics intersect, Japanese laws governing political contributions and expenditures are routinely ignored, according to scholars and

"None of us could report accurately what we really raise and really spend, because we would all be breaking the law," said Masayoshi Take-mura, a third-term Liberal Democratic law-

On Sept. 22, Mr. Watanabe will go on trial on charges of "aggravated breach of trust" for payoffs that his defunct express delivery firm, Sagawa Kyubin, allegedly made to Mr. Kanemara and other politicians from 1989 to 1991.

tanabe's mob-related company gave more than \$17 million to three former prime ministers, at least two current cabinet members and other prominent people. The case could turn into Japan's largest bribery scandal ever. Yet hardly anyone thinks the revelations will change

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Wa-

"Everyone knows this is wrong, but nobody wants to change it," said Takayoshi Miyagawa, a top political consultant. "The politicians don't want to talk about this, because the money system is the way they keep their jobs. And the voters have no sense of anger at all about it, because they are getting favors and

See SCANDAL, Page 6

TAIPEI — Taiwan will soon sign a contract to buy 60 Mirage 2000 jet fighters from France for about \$2.6 billion, the island's state-fund-

ed radio said. Quoting unnamed sources, the Broadcasting Corporation of China said the jet's maker, Dassault Aviation, had agreed to cut its original price of \$54 million per jet by

would be signed in the near future but gave no further details. There was no immediate Beijing reaction.

Taiwan has been discussing the purchase of Mirages from France for many months, but the French government, under pressure from China to block the sale, has not yet

said whether it will approve a deal. President George Busb an-nounced last week that he had approved the sale of up to 150 F-16 jet fighters to Taiwan — a deal worth about \$6 billion — to modernize the island's aging fleet of U.S.-built F-5Es and F-104s.

The Beijing government accused Mr. Bush of breaking an agreement

would fall to an average of 3 per-

Mr. Lamont said he and his col-

leagues had been assured by Michel

Sapin, France's minister of finance,

that French voters looked increas-

ingly likely to approve the Treaty on European Union in a referen-

dum on Sept. 20. Whatever the out-come of that ballnt, Mr. Lamont

stressed the group's commitment to

cent in the EC in 1993.

not to sell advanced arms to Taipei and said Beijing might stop cooper-ating with Washington in the UN. The U.S. decision would not harm current trade talks between China and the United States but might affect expansion of com-

merce in the future, China Daily.

an official newspaper, said Sunday. China's senior trade negotiator Tong Zhiguang, left for the United States as planned on a trip "aiming The radio said the contract to sustain trade momentum and clear up remaining trade disputes," China Daily said.

The newspaper did not say whether Mr. Tong would meet U.S. officials, but it said his visit "might be helpful" in settling disagreements over market access.

The newspaper's relatively lowkey discussion of the U.S. jet sales to Taiwan marked a change after three days of outraged commentaries in China's official press.

The U.S. Embassy said Sunday that William Clark Jr., assistant secretary of state for Asia, would arrive in Beijing on Monday to discuss the F-16 sale.

and massive central bank buying of

the currency. Mr. Lamont noted

that the meeting had "welcomed" recent pledges by Rome to bring its

payments on its debt, into surplus

European Bank for Reconstruction

and Development joined ministers

and central bank heads for lunch

agreed that it was silly to offer those nations loans while denying

Jacques Attali, president of the

edge to continue to help defend

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

# At a Yugoslav Port, UN Sanctions Bite

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service
BAR, Yugoslavia — With its vast but vacant wharfs, idle cranes and empty warehouses, the largest port in the truncated state of Yugoslavia presents a poignant image of the economic paralysis that is gripping the country and leaves no doubt that UN sanctions are causing widespread suffering.

Although port officials and people living close to the nearby Albanian border say some smuggling of cigarettes, liquor and fruit has occurred since the imposition of sanctions three months ago, they describe the quantities as small and portray the overall effect of the UN embargo as disastrous.

"Largely nothing has come in during the past three months, apart from one or two small boats bringing bananas and other fruit," said Budimir Vukcevic, the deputy director of the port. Gazing out to the Adriatic, where only a

solitary vessel with a Greek flag broke a placid view of empty seas, he added, "Usually we would be unloading 15 tn 20 boats and have another 15 vessels waiting to come in." Such desolation contrasts with the measured accounts of the effects of the embargo given by Western diplomats in Belgrade. They described evasion of the sanctions as

common and many of Yugoslavia's borders

the Balkans with Michael

Richardson of the International

O. Will the agreement reached

in London at the recent peace

conference on Yngoslavia end the

fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina?

There is no answer. Yet, the Ser-

bian extremists proved long ago

In fact, it is a license to mass

Q. If the Serbians do not carry

out their undertaking to place all

heavy weapons around Sarajevo and other cities under effective

observation by UN troops, what

should the Western powers and

A. They should act in accor-dance with that part of the UN

charter which basically says that

when everything else fails, use force. They could also relax the

arms embargo to permit the arm-

ing of the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Another option

would be to let Bosnia-Herzego-

vina arm itself. The embargo

hurts us, but not Serbia because

its borders are porous.

the United Nations do?

A. There is a fatal flaw in that

Herald Tribune.

U.S. officials, citing the frequent use of the transshipment ruse of labeling goods for delivery to Bosnia-Herzegovina that were actually sent to Serbia, say they favor tightening sanctions on Yugoslavia to bring an end to the war in Bosnia.

The only alternative to the use of force is the only site and to the use of force is the tightening of sanctions," said a U.S. official in Belgrade, arguing for what he called a "check in, check out" system that would ensure that any goods labeled for Bosnia really ended up there. He added that the current price of bribing Albanian border gnards to allow merchandise through was 500 Deutsche marks, or about \$360.

Along the Albanian border, however, a different picture emerges. Some people show off cigarettes that had been samggled in, and say small items like candy and school notebooks are also entering Yngoslavia, But, said Rizo Muslijevic, a trader from Titograd, these are not large amounts, just what peo-

Belgrade has grown since other major ports were lost to the now-independent states of Croatia and Slovenia - there is no question

At the port of Bar - whose importance for

that activity has ground to a halt.

Virtually all the 2,000 workers have been laid off. While many of them could be employed early in the embargo on maintenance and construction, such work has been ex-

From Bosnia, an Appeal to the West

Moreover, while all workers have been receiving a substantial proportion of their wages up to now, money is beginning to run

"I think for September we may not be able to pay anything." Mr. Vukcevic said.

The problems of this port are widely shared. Crippled by sanctions and also by the dislocating effect of the breakup of Yugoslavia, most major industries have sent their workers home. U.S. officials estimate that by the end of this month, 50 percent to 80 percent of workers will be idle.

But up to now the social impact of this disaster has been diluted by the summer vacation period - when many plants would be closed anyway - and by the continued payment of wages

The vacation period is now ending. Al-though the Serbian government of the hard-line leader, Slobodan Milosevic, has promised companies emergency funds for their employees, industrialists say that the amounts are insufficient and that anger and anxiety is certain to grow as workers realize there will be no return to work.

Western officials hope that this anger will be channeled into powerful protests against Mr. Milosevic, which will in turn put pressure on him to end the fighting. But for now, the bulk of the anger in Bar does not appear to be

# AITA JEBEL, Lebanon (AP) — Voters went to polling stations and tight security Sunday in southern Lebanon during the third and for

Security Is Tight in Lebanese Voting

WORLD BRIEFS

German Tour Bus Crash Kills 21

BERLIN (AP) — A German tour bus traveling to the Black Forest crashed on a highway interchange in southern Germany on Sunday. The police said 21 people were killed and 32 injured.

The bus, going from the Western city of Sewharzenbach to one of Western Germany's main tourist attractions, was struck by a passenger car traveling the same direction, then toppled against a highway crash barrier that slit open the bus's side, the police said.

The accident occurred at midday at Bad Dürrheim in Germany's Baden-Wirttemberg state, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of

Baden-Württemberg state, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of Frankfurt. Helicopters helped ferry some of the victims to area hospitals, and traffic was backed up on the busy autobahn, which links Statigart

with the Swiss border.

stage of the nation's first parliamentary elections in 20 years. Troops in armored personnel carriers patrolled the main cities. Officials said that more than 50 percent of 500,000 eligible voters cast ballots in the southern cities of Sidon, Tyre and Nabatiyet and surrounding villages, where 131 candidates vied for 23 seats.

It was the heaviest turnout of elections boycotted by Christians. In the

two voting rounds held late last month in northern and central regions, turnout averaged less than 30 percent. Muslim fundamentalists have won 14 places in the 128-seat parliament, and were expected to capture four more Sunday.

#### Cuba Stops Work on Nuclear Plant

HAVANA (AFP) — Cuba has stopped construction of a Soviet-designed nuclear power plant because the collapse of the former Soviet Union left Havana without enough money to continue work, President

Fidel Castro said.

Mr. Castro said that construction would stop at the Juragua plant, which the Soviet Union began helping Cuba build in 1972. Calling the stop-work order a "temporary paralysis," he said that a smaller offer of aid by Russia, made in April, was "insupportable in current circumstances," a reference to Cuba's struggling economy.

Cuba had been trading primarily with East-bloc countries, but market dried up with the fall of the Berlin Wall. The United States, a major trading partner before the 1959 revolution, has maintained an embargo on Cuba for three decades.

to Bush and Citriti

May From the

#### Bomb Explodes in London's Hilton

LONDON (Reuters) - A small bomb exploded on Sunday in the Hilton Hotel in central London, the police said.

A spokesman said the explosion, which caused no injuries, occurred one hour after an anonymous telephone caller claiming to speak for the lish Republican Army warned that a bomb would explode at an

inspecified hotel in Park Lane. Police sealed off the thoroughfare, near Hyde Park, after the device exploded in a washroom on the ground floor of the Hilton. "It is believed to have been an explosive device rather than an incendiary device," the police spokesman said. He described the explosion as small.

#### For the Record

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China will visit Israel from Sept. 15 to 17, the Foreign Ministry in Beijing announced Sunday. Mr. Qian will be the first Chinese cabinet minister to visit Israel since the two countries established diplomatic relations in January after a 40-year lapse. (AFP)

About 1,000 people attended a ceremony Sunday at the Jewish cemetery in the French village of Herrlisheim to condemn the descuration of 196 graves between Ang. 28 and 30.

Voters in Morocco have approved a new constitution by an overwhelming margin, the government amounced. (WP)

## HASSAN: West Warned on Iraq

PLEDGE: Little to Cheer Markets

cutting inflation. Averaging 4.5 the lira, the meeting offered noth-percent this year, he forecast that it

stressed the group's commitment to existing exchange rates would en-in Eastern and Central Europe. All

For Italy, which saw its currency stumble to the bottom of its ERM them the trade opportunities by

oands on Friday despite a 1.75 per-cent increase in its interest rates to pay them off.

(Continued from page 1)

longer-term objectives of the out-While Kurdish and Shiite rebels in Iraq have said they want to retain a single Iraqi state, Hassan

warned that the country could break apart. "The Shiites in this part of the world are tough and brutal," said Hassan, a Sunni Muslim, "They have never been in favor of dialogue and cooperation."

He said the West's pressure on Mr. Saddam had compelled him to court further military disaster by confronting the West in his play for domestic political support.

"We want Saddam to go, but if he does, where could he go? Cuba?," Hassan asked. "He knows he is condemned to live only in Iraq, because he can't give himself the chance of taking refuge else-

where," The king, who is known for his pro-Western sympathics, was the first Arab leader to sever ties with Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait and to affer troops to defend Saudi

Arabia. He is considered an important interlocutor because of his ties with leaders throughout the Middle East, including Israel.

■ Iraq Silent on Suppliers Iraq still refuses to name the foreign suppliers to its nuclear weapons program, a serious "stumbling block" to full compliance with Se-curity Council resolutions, the leader of a UN inspection team said Sunday, according to news agencies reporting from Baghdad. The team carried out its final inspection Sunday after a week inside

Iraqi treatment of the team since the allied "no-fly" zone was imposed on southern Iraq Aug. 27 - was considered a test of Iraq's tions, whose inspectors have been involved in several confrontations with Baghdad.

The team leader, Maurizio Zifferero, said progress was being made in arranging long-term moni-toring to ensure that Iraq never again tries to develop a nuclear bomb. (AP, AFP)

The fighting in Bosnia-Her-A. It does not mean sending in ground troops. We can take care zegovina is the most serious in of operations on the ground. Europe since World War II, What I have in mind are air reviving many of the darkest strikes against Serbian artillery positions. That could have been memories of that conflict. At the summit meeting of the Nondone, with minimum risk, a long aligned Movement in Jakarta time ago. that ended Sunday, Haris Silajdzic, the Bosnian foreign

Q. Why have the United States and European powers been so hesitant about providing forces to minister and a former history professor, discussed the war in

#### MONDAY O&A

protect Bosnia-Herzegovina from Serbian attack?

A. First and foremost, they do not think that any vital interests are involved. But there is another factor: We live in an era of status quo leadership.

agreement. What happens if Ser-bian aggression does not cease? Who will punish it and how? On the whole, America has behaved much better than Europe. Whatever momentum for strong resolutions or action on Bosniathat they will not stop unless checked by an equivalent force. Mere talk will not impress them. Herzegovina that has come from Europe has been blocked by representatives of the British and French governments.

> have Western aid organizations that are risking the lives of their staff to help us. If European govemments had listened to the conscience of their people, there would have been military intervention and the killing in Bosnia-Herzegovina would have stopped. But there is a big gap between public opinion and the political establishment.

Public opinion is different. We

Official Europe is becoming old, cynical and selfish. We call it pragmatism. But it is actually inrence to human suffering and that does not bode well for

It is the first sign of a deadly Q. What would use of force a united Europe. By not reacting der. There is only selective securi-



Residents of Sarajevo working on Sunday to clear rubble from their rained spartments. The building was hit by morturs.

Europe has passed a death sentence on itself.

Q. Are there other conse-

A. It sends a terrible message of hopelessness to all unprotected small societies - you must arm yourself because there is no col-

Q. What will happen to Bos-nia-Herzegovina if lighting con-

A. The terrorists from Serbia and Montenegro will continue to wreak havoc and carry out their policy of ethnic cleansing. There will be more destruction, starvation, concentration camps, refuvery, very bleak. We will be re-

#### U.S. Warns of Possible Air Terrorism

LONDON (AFP) - The Federal Aviation Administration has alerted U.S. airlines to possible terrorist attacks following the discovery of a

the Sunday Telegraph, said the agency made the warnings after officials had discovered attempts to put unaccompanied baggage on four U.S. carriers' flights into Europe within 10 days. At least two of the bags were

Some U.S. airlines are extending cuts in fares a few days before lifting them back to mid-April levels. The \$10 to \$40 increases, depending on carrier and market, were scheduled to take effect over the weekend, but American, TWA, Continental and America West said they would delay Wednesday.

revisions in a new French driver license system that introduces penal points for offenses. A government plan to introduce an earlier version of the plan in July caused widespread protests by thousands of truckers who blocked main roads all across France.

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UK BARR 193535, FRANCE, of Scient ITALY, total reals. GERMANY DISCUSSIS NETTIERI ANDN DA DEIS BELGIUM DECHIOSES.

# Croats Part With Muslim Bosnian Army

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - In another move pushing Bosma toward partition, Croatian forces broke with the mostly Muslim Bosnian Army on Sunday and threatened to drive Muslim forces from territory

around Sarajevo. The split appeared further to weaken the government of Presi-dent Alija Izetbegovic, who has called for a unified country. In Geneva, international medi-

ators said Sunday that they had given Bosnian Serbs a new dead-line to put heavy weapons around

Sarajevo and other cities under United Nations control. heading a conference on the for-

mer Yugoslavia, did not say what would happen if the Serbs failed to comply with the deadline, which is set for Saturday. In Sarajevo, shelling resumed Sunday night after a day of rela-

tive calm. There were no immediate reports of casualties. The city's already desperate living conditions worsened when the Serbs cut off the city's main

reservoir. Doctors warned of imminent outbreaks of cholers and

The president of the Croatian militia for Sarajevn, Velimir Manc, said Croatian headquar-ters in Mostar, southwest of Sarajevo, had given the Bosnian gov-But the mediators, Cyrus R. ernment until Monday to Vance and Lord Owen, who are withdraw from six suburbs of Saernment until Monday to

we will use all available measures to liberate Croatian territories," Mr. Maric said in Stup, a western Sarajevo suborb controlled by Croats. "That could imply a con-

"Lots of blood will be lost ending one state and lots of blood will be lost in creating one state," he said. "No one who lives in Bosnia-Herzegovina is a Bosnian. They are Croats, Muslims and Serbs. First of all, I am a Croat." In addition to Stup, the suburbs, most of whose populations

are Croatian, were Bare, Azic, Otes, Dogladi and parts of Ned-zarici, all communities along the city's western front line. surrounded by Serbian fighters, capital.

the six suburbs for much of its fuel, weapons and food, which arrive because of Croatian-Serbian cooperation. The commander of Bosnian

forces in Sarajevo, Mustafa Hajrulahovic, reacted to the Crostian ultimatum by saying: "We have to live in one republic, which is uncantonized. If they don't agree with that, we will fight."

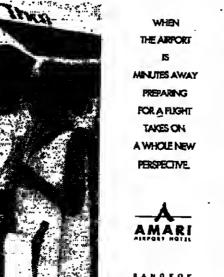
A spokesman for Mr. Vance and Lord Owen said all three of Bosnia's warring parties had been invited to Geneva for urgent talks Monday on resuming aid flights to Sarajevo, which were suspended Thursday after an Italian relief Bosnian government forces are plane crushed near the Bosnian

# UN: The Nonaligned Countries Condemn Serbian Atrocities in Bosnia

(Continued from page 1)
nantly Muslim state emerge in Enrone.

nia, where Muslim Slavs account to the summit decision. They said it condemn the air exclusion zone imposed last month on southern Iraq group of Muslim states dissatisfied by the United States, Britain and

Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian president, said that "flagrant geno-cide" was being carried out in Bos-



EXPERIENCE & DIFFERENCE

with an earlier text that criticized human rights violations in Bosnia without identifying a guilty party. Those states included Iran, Ma-

laysia, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Syr-Dissenting from the final decision, the Yugoslav delegation said that singling out the Serbs for blame would not help bring peace

In a written reservation, the delegation said the group should have "respected facts" by stating that irregular forces of all three sides in the Bosnian conflict -- Croats and Muslims as well as Serbs - were involved in "abhorrent practices."

A Yugoslav official said that "this one-sided resolution" from the Nonaligned Movement might cause intensified fighting in Bosnia as Muslim and Croatian forces are emboldened by external backing and Serbs react in kind.

But a Malaysian official said the decision na Yugoslavia would strengthen the credibility of the Nonaligned group as it sought to chart a new course in the post-Cold War world. He asserted that Muslim countries had been motivated by humanitarian, not religious, CONCERNS

In a separate development, Iraq objected Sunday after the summit participants refused its demand to

France with the declared aim of

protecting Shiites.

Debate on Yugoslavia caused a five-hour delay in the scheduled conclusion of the summit meeting and overshadowed its other deci-

However, the group announced a number of practical steps to strengthen economic ties between developing countries as a basis for reopening negotiations with industrial nations to revive growth. Nonaligned states will also set up a high-level working group to draw up proposals that would give

developing nations greater infin-ence in the UN as it shapes a new international order. President Subarto of Indonesia said that fate and fortunes of the industrial North and the developing South were inextricably inter-

"Sustained economic development in the North is not possible in the absence of stability and devel-opment in the South," he said.

Prince Charles Has Surgery The Associated Press

LONDON - Prince Charles has had surgery to repair a torn carti-lage in his left knee, Buckingham Palace said, but he does not plan to cancel any public engagements.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

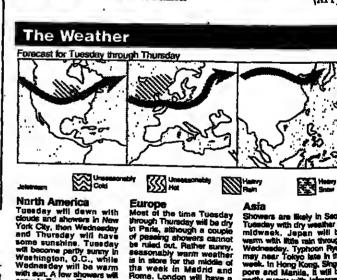
scries of attempts to bypass baggage-handling security.

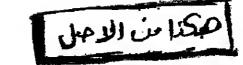
A U.S. Department of Transportation spokeswoman here quoted in

believed to have originated in Tehran, the newspaper said.

Forest fires raging out of control in the Greek department of Attica destroyed several homes Sunday and threatened others on the outskirts of

French trackers were urged to halt work indefinitely Sunday at 10 P.M. by a new truckers lobby founded in Avallon. The group was created Sunday after a 48-hour meeting to coordinate truckers' responses to





# CAMPAIGN '92 / VERY SERIOUS NUMBERS

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TRAVEL UPDATE

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Stock-Car Fans Heckle Clinton on Draft Issue

DARLINGTON, South Carolina - Bill Clinton was boosed and DARLINGTON, South Carolina — Bill Clinton was boosed and heckled Sunday about avoiding the draft as he tried to play up his Dixie roots at the Southern 500 stock-car race. "Go back to Arkansas," yelled one. "Only real men come here," shouted another. "Draft dodger," sneered a third. Mr. Clinton ignored them and kept smiling, shaking hands with the drivers and their crews.

When he took the microphone and gave the traditional "Gentlemen start your engines" a chorus of hoos rose from the grand-

men, start your engines," a chorus of boos rose from the grand-stands, so loud that it drowned out the cheers for the start of the race. And a plane trailing a banner that read, "No draft dodgers for president," which had dogged him on Saturday, continued to circle

overhead on Sunday.

The unfriendly reception came deep in the heart of a state that has voted Republican in five of the last six presidential elections. One truck had a placard, "Redneck Race Fans for Bush." Mr. Clinton attended the race at the invitation of a driver, Mark Martin, who is an Arkansan. Other Democrats have ceded South Carolina, but Mr. Clinton said he refused.

"I really believe that Al Gore and I have more in common with most people here and our concerns and their concerns than Bush and Quayle do," he said. "And I think that we shouldn't give up on these

Quayie do," he said. "And I turnk that we shouldn't give up on these folks. I'm here campaigning for their votes."

Mr. Clinton has been troubled by lingering questions about how he avoided service in Vietnam. But the governor said he expected that the rough reception was more the work of local Republicans, who were "trying to jam he"

who were "trying to jam us."

"The Republicans are real upset that we're coming here," he said, adding. "They're not used to having to fight for a place like South Carolina." He also noted that President George Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle spent time Saturday in the state that they used to take for accused.

#### For Bush and Clinton, Game is Issue Control

WASHINGTON (WP) — For the next eight weeks, President George Bush and Bill Cimton will carry on a daily duel of charges, countercharges, accusations and assertions, a fierce war of words with a simple goal in mind: winning. But what the two presidential candidates do not talk about may be more important in understanding what they might — or might not — do in office.

Political operatives believe there are few rewards for candor in the

heat of battle, regardless of what voters may want. Both Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton will attempt to control the political dialogue during the next two months, while deflecting questions about the difficult issues the next president will face come January.

For Mr. Bush, that means little discussion about how the economy descended into recession on his watch and why he was so slow to recognize it. It also means avoiding specifics about the promises he made to cut taxes and spending in his second term. If the past week is any indication, it means spreading around government largesse while proclaiming his opponent a big spender.

For Mr. Clinton, who wants to talk about Mr. Bush's economy

while promising many things to many voters, it means avoiding a choice of priorities on spending and the deficit or providing details

of his health care plan. Nor will either man say much about what the next four years will bring in foreign policy. Mr. Bush wants to take credit for the past,

while asking voters to trust him with the future. Mr. Cinton has given several foreign policy speeches but prefers to dwell on the economy rather than his inexperience with the world. Both men will run from parts of their past: Mr. Bush from the lran-contra scandal; Mr. Clinton from his draft record.

#### A Classic Straddle on Free-Trade Agreement

WASHINGTON (WP) — On trade with Mexico, Bill Clinton has adopted a classic straddle, embracing the concept while balking at

Before he joined the race, he extolled the virtues of free trade and the importance of giving the Bush administration "fast-track" authority to negotiate a free-trade agreement with Mexico. He continues to defend those principles, but because his labor union supporters oppose the newly negotiated North American Free Trade Agreement, Mr. Clinton has sought to avoid taking a position on the

treaty as long as possible.

His desire to avoid the issue was evident during his recent Texas other state (\$13.3 billion in 1990), is as concerned as any state about

But Mr. Clinton did not mention the tresty during his stump speeches that touched on many other aspects of the economy. Aides say privately he will resist a firm position as long as he can, but when President George Bush sends the agreement to the House and Senate this week, Mr. Clinton may find himself forced to take a stance.

#### Turnaround in Conservative Orange County

IRVINE, California (LAT) — President George Bush's lead among voters in Orange County, California, a stronghold of conservative Republicans, has dissipated in a new survey that shows him in a dead heat with Bill Clinton.

The results of the Orange County Annual Survey, a poll conducted by University of California at Irvine, found Mr. Cimton favored by 41 percent of Orange County voters, compared with 40 percent for Mr. Bush, a statistically irrelevant difference. A Los Angeles Times Poll of Orange County voters taken after the Republican convention that ended Aug. 20 found Mr. Bush with a 7 percentage-point lead, 49 percent to 42 percent.

In both surveys, Mr. Bush's support was far short of the 20-point advantage (54 percent to 34 percent) that Republicans have over Democrats among Orange County's registered voters. And even in the earlier of the two polls, Mr. Bush was falling short of the level of support he is likely to need in Orange County to offset California's

itional Democratic areas in Los Angeles and San Francisco. In the 1988 election, Mr. Bush carried Orange County, 68 percent to 31 percent, over Michael S. Dukakis, a margin that propelled him to his overall 51 percent-to-48 percent victory in California.

#### Quote-Unquote

Senator Al Gore, the Democratic candidate for vice president: "It is time for a national health insurance program. If every person accused of a crime has a right to see a lawyer, then every American family ought to have the right to see a doctor of their own choosing."

President George Bush: "This is what the election is about: Who's got the good ideas, and who's got some lousy ones. We've got the good ideas on health care. The Democrats have the wrong ones."

 To prevent the dropping of more than 3,000 court cases next year and alarmed by the impact of recent budget cuts on legal representa-tion for the poor, the New Jersey Supreme Court said it was prepared to order the state or the counties to come up with the millions of

• A black supremacist who calls himself Yahweh ben Yahweh was sentenced in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to 18 years in prison for conspiring to use murder and arson to maintain a multimillion-

• A multimilition-dollar damages award, ruling that Trans World
Airlines was not guilty of willful misconduct in failing to prevent a
milder bomb explosion aboard a 1986 TWA flight over Athens in
milder to the control of the contro which four people were killed, was overturned by a federal appeals court in New York.

 California lawmakers, caught by a snag in an agreement that ended
 a 63-day impasse over the state's \$57 billion budget last week, will return to the state capital this week for a special session.

The B-2 Steatth bomber dropped its first bomb, a chimmy version of a nuclear weapon, in a test over the desert, air force officials said at Edwards Air Force Base, California.

• Rain slowed wildfires burning in Idaho's cational forests on terrain parched by six years of drought, officials said. More rain was forecast, along with a chance of snow, which could give fire fighters still more aid in battling the blazes in the central and southern parts of the critical said.

of the state, U.S. Forest Service officials said. • Using a credit card to pay taxes is being tried in the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Virginia. County Treasurer Francis X. Suburb of Alexandria, Virginia. County is stype in the nation O'Leary claimed that his was the first system of its type in the nation and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers and the county money and time. He said and that it saved taxpayers are the first system of the county money and time.

# Perhaps Inevitably, **Election Forecasters** Go Their Own Ways

By Richard Morin

Washington Post Service CHICAGO — In this unpredict-

The envelopes, please:
President George Bush wins —
but in a squeaker, said Michael
Lewis-Beck, a University of Iowa percent of the popular vote and 58 percent of the electoral vote, which

No. Bill Clinton wins, anabout 53.3 percent of the popular

Wrong, said a Yale University economist, Ray Fair. His economics-driven model suggests a surprisingly easy victory for the president, with 55.7 percent of the vote — a

(Continued from page 1)

cr. The group who knew a lot more

about the inner workings of the

Russian economy is frantically

working out economic recovery

ideas for America — which they expect to unveil shortly.

Even as Janet Mullins, the new Bush campaign liaison, was still

trying to figure out where the White Hoose ladies' room was, and

Margaret D. Tutwiler, the new White House communications di-

rector, was still asking officials

down the hall, "Excuse me, I don't

mean to be rude, but who are you

and what do you do?" they were hit

with a hurricane, the sour aftertaste of the Republican National Con-

vention and the pungent reality of the mess they had inherited.

While he enjoys polishing his image as a wily court magician, Mr.

Baker knows he will be lucky to get

out this time with his cape and

of the Tex-prep friends that, in

some ways, the better Mr. Baker

does, the worse Mr. Bush will look,

because it will underscore the presi-dent's Zelig-like tendency to be as clever as his negrest adviser.

"If Baker is the great poobah and savior, it makes George Bush look

weak, doesn't it?" noted Lyn Nof-

ziger, the White House political di-

rector under President Reagan, who regards Mr. Baker as an over-

rated self-promoter who has put his own interests ahead of those of Mr.

The mood of the Baker team is a

mix of anger at having to move in at this late stage, terror at the pros-pect of being labeled failures and thrill at the thought of beating the

odds. They have been swamped

trying to simultaneously figure out everything from who runs the

Leisure Gains in Japan

In Preference to Work

Reagan and Mr. Bush.

rabbits intact.

RESCUE: Baker at the Controls

bigger share of the vote than Mr. Bush won four years ago. No way, contended James

able political year, it should have Campbell, a Louisiana State Unibers easy to predict what would happen when some of the nation's the National Science Foundation. top experts at forecasting presidential elections announced their predictions for November.

His model, which forecasts how each state will vote, predicts that Mr. Clinton will win 30 states plus the District of Columbia and 51.6 percent of the popular vote.

With the exception of Mr. Fair, these academic specialists in elecpolitical scientist who is perhaps tion forecasting announced their the country's preeminent election predictions at a discussion here forecaster. He and his partner say during the American Political Science Association convention. Notence Association convention. Noting the range of their forecasts. Thomas E. Mann of the Brookings would make the 1992 election the Institution, the moderator of the closest contest since Harry S. Tru-man shocked Thomas E. Dewey more than four decades ago.

Tru-mly sort out the candidates, but "some of the models as well."

The predictions are not just edunonneed Alan Abramowitz, an cated guesses. They are based on Emory University political sciencelaborate statistical analyses of tist with impeccable forecasting data from previous election cam-credentials. His research suggests a paigns identifying key variables comfortable victory for the Demo-cratic nominee, who should win Americans will vote.

used to forecast the winner of the winner right, but has come within presidential election months before
1.1 percentage points, on average, the ballots are east, often with of estimating the winner's share of

in the government agencies.

rings on a tree trunk - seem sin-

cerely relieved at the arrival of the

C-Street cleanup crew, even though some were evicted from their covet-

The only antidote to the in-

grained Washington instincts for

envy, turf-fighting and backstab-bing, it would seem, is the fear of humiliating defeat. As one top

Bush campaign official socs it: "At

ed West Wing offices.

profiles.



Bill Clinton, the Democratic candidate, wading into heavily Republican territory to greet supporters in Columbia, South Carolina.

The Lewis-Beck model that now favors Mr. Bush has successfully picked the winner in 10 of the last The result is a mathematical 11 elections, missing only in 1960, equation that "models" voting behavior in past elections and can he

Mr. Fair has not only gotten the

more than just statistical parlor was a measure of economic performicks. They clearly identify what is tricks. They clearly identify what is important in deciding votes—the election year. The second was a economy and presidential perforaging of the incumbent president's mance — and what is not impor-popularity, specifically his job-up-tant, namely much of what hap-proval rating as measured by the pens in the typical presidential Gallup poll in July of the election tant, namely much of what hap-pens in the typical presidential campaign, according to Mr. Mann.

These forecasting models are the forecasters who spoke. The first agreed that Mr. Bush was in big

trouble. His job-approval rating stood at 31 percent in early July.

and economic growth in the first two quarters of this year was barely

above I percent. Only one presi-dent, Dwight D. Eisenhower, suc-

cessfully won a second term with a

growth rate below 1.5 percent, but his sparkling job-approval carine of

the effects of a sluggish economy.

Mr. Lewis-Beck and his forecasting partner, Tom Rice of the University of Vermont, include differ-

ent variables in their model, which

indicates a razor-thin Bush victory.

One variable measures the in-

cumbent party's relative popularity

by measuring seat change in the

mid-term elections. Historically,

the party that controls the White

House takes a relatively large hit in

The Republicans lost just eight

The second predictor unique to

Strong, he acknowledges, is a bit

of an overstatement. He and Mr.

58 percent of the electoral vote and

the mid-term elections,

sparkling job-approval rating of 69 percent more than made up for



The Bushes smaling their greetings Sunday at a Triple-A baseball game in Louisville, Kentucky.

portion of his time as the Reagan chief of staff schmoozing with the press, has refused so far to see any reporters since moving to the White House. Disappointed at having to give up his statesman's mantle, dis-dainful of his "handler" moniker, ugly race, he is keeping his head down. knowing that this is going to be an

some point the prospect of being hanged in a formight focuses you on avoiding the noose. You can worry about the location of your new bounce in his step. As one side ell later." notes, "He likes the new sense of Mr. Baker, who spent a generous stability."



"Watching the sunset over the harbour I felt like the great tycoon...

...from this elevated position I could clearly see my fortunes

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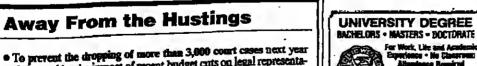
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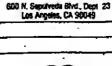
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... HOLD IT! THOSE ARE

AMERICAN TOURISTS...

WASHINGTON — Bosnia marks the great post-Cold War divide between hope and reality. Its tragedy provides the primary object lesson for many similarly situated places. The tragedy was the general abandonment of an ethnic community

the largest in its old republic — that had desperately bid for statehood in order to qualify itself for international protection. The abiding lesson that others will take from the Muslims' grim passage is:

Get your own gun.
ft could have worked out another way. The

Yugoslavs, their neighbors and the international organizations were not fated to fail to prevent the dismemberment, devastation and death that was

thrust upon Bosnia-Herzegovina and ily by Serbs, but also by Cronta Bet they have failed, and

Bosnia's elected government, which is led by Muslims but still includes some Croats and Serbs,

has built itself an ainfield beyond the range of

Serbian guns. Looking first to Muslim nations, it

has appealed for arms aid to offset the great

advantage enjoyed by the Serbs, who appropriated most of the lunge army Yugoslavia had built to ward off the Soviets. The victim communities in

largely unarmed Bosnia, said Malaysia's prime

minister, a Muslim, at the summit of the old

Nonaligned bloc last week, "need to be saved from

Many earnest folk advise the Bosnians to rise

above thoughts of improving the military odds and to join the international peace conference now being

Serb expansionism by force of arms."

MARIS -It is hard to believe that

the 1990s, but it is also hard to think in what way Britain will survive without its monarchy.

The grave difficulties of both the

Prince of Wales's and the Duke of

York's marriages has robbed the suc-

cession of its moral authority. Can

Charles really become king as the

separated or divorced father of heirs

to the throne living separately with their mother? (Or with their mother

There are conceivable constitution-

compelling scenario for preserving a

monarchy whose disrepute arises from the failures, self-seeking and frivolity

of the present generation of successors

to Queen Fizzbeth II.

The royal family has itself to blame. Whatever the respect the

Queen has earned, she has not proved

herself a successful mother, if we are

to judge from the catastrophic mari-tal difficulties of every one of her

children except the last, Edward.

Anne is divorced and is said to wish
to remarry. Andrew's wife has left
him. Charles, the heir, is alleged by
his wife's friends to be an insensitive,
making and unfeithful husband.

His wife, Diana, is said by the London press to believe that a cam-

CONCORD, New Hampshire
—Barbara Bush and I have a

44 years. We each have five children

We look somewhat alike, with

Sometimes I, too, wear three

strands of pearls.

We both left college to many similar men: New Englanders by birth,

Ivy League graduates. Both signed

up to serve in World War II the day

they turned 18. George Bush was

shot down over the Parific and res-

coed by a submarine. My husband,

Malcolm, flew 73 missions in his P-

47 before being shot down over Ger-

many and taken prisoner.

Our parallel lives continued. We

white hair, ample hips and wrinkles

We have both been married for

lot in common.

and 12 grandchildren.

from the sun and smiling.

unloving and unfaithful husband.

al alternatives: Charles's renunciation her two daughters as well, who are of the throne, a regency until his son also in the line of succession to the

The royal family might have tried a more modest and

democratic approach, like other European monarchs.

comes of age, etc. But this is not a throne. (I hear my own dear mother's

and a new busband or friend?)

the British monarchy will survive

the lesson is sinking in.

THEY

LIKE

As the dollar staggers ...

Arming the Bosnians: Grim Lessons Learned Late

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

organized. But this amounts to consigning the vic-tims, mostly innocent, to take whatever crumbs fall off the negotiating table. They come to this table having lost most of their territory, economy and resident population, with a pitiably weak hand. Put aside practical considerations for the mo-

ment. Who is prepared to deny that Bosmia has as clear a right to self-defense, and as clear a claim to the military assistance of other states, as Kirwait or

almost any other invaded country you can think of? In the absence of adequate help by others, Bosnia will do what it can. No student of the Balkans will

forget that terrorism is a congenial option there for those without other means. Serbs, with other means,

are already practicing it.

Meanwinle, we had better think out the question of arms. One spirit of the age encourages international conciliation and peace. But it is hard to

preach that doctrine to a place like Bosnia, which

has gained so little from it. There is a second,

competing spirit of the age that encourages aspira-

tions — for ethnic identity, for basic security, for statchood — that almost everywhere are regarded as worth fighting for. Bosnia fits there. Until the Cold War faded into history, it was

common to think of local conflicts as offshoots or

products of Soviet-American strategic rivalry.

But these old conflicts are being replaced or in some

cases reignited by estimic fires that predate the Cold

For British Royalty, the End of a Very Long Line?

By William Pfaff

paign to denigrate her has been inspired by Buckingham Palace officials, and to have given the royal family an ultimatum threatening for-

sible to any taxpayer — while failing to satisfy her critics.

But suppose the monarchy were to end. Is Britain a plausible republic?

The whole social structure of Britain

has taken its characteristic form from

the existence of the monarchy. It is

one of ranks, inclusion and exclusion, all given external form through the

system of lords and commoners,

which has residual political force in

Parliament, and by the elevation of

deserving (or otherwise) commoners

It is a system that maintains the

gentleman landowner as social ideal,

which has not been particularly good for industrial Britain. The true aris-

tocracy — not that named in the Honors Lists for political or public services — is considered to consist of

some 80,000 descendants of 150 fam-

ilies who were ennobled landowners

Their economic situation today may be good or bad, but their rank-

ing social position rests on the exis-

tence of the monarch, of whom they

are in principle the liegemen or vas-sals. Without a monarch, their posi-tion would be meaningless, which is

the case today for the aristocracy

You can be a baron or marquis in

France, but this has no legal meaning

and is useful chiefly to ornament din-

in France or Germany.

ner or wedding invitations.

before the Industrial Revolution.

to aristocratic rank.

REFUGEES

# Herald Cribune.

#### **Hints of Serbia Flinching**

weighing on Serbia. Its economy reels un-der sanctions, and a home political opposi-of returning to their homes and hving withtion stirs to the point that the Belgrade in borders arrived at by common consent. Yugoslavia's breakup has been dogged by a gross mismatch between the human, ecoback slivers of its territorial gains to secure available to manage them. The requirement to shall be to manage them. its hold on the rest. The apparent downing to avoid futility was on the mind of the of an Italian plane carrying blankers to recent London conference, where the U.S.-Sarajevo underlines the continuing dangers EC initiative was launched. The conference in the former Yugoslavia. But if the hints group did not go beyond sending soldiers for emanating both from Serbia proper and peacekeeping and protecting relief. But by from Bosnia's Serbs are not a sham, then a moving to deepen Serbian isolation, it got new peacemaking phase is opening. It is the Serbia to agree to short-term obligations for work of the United Nations and the European Community, with U.S. support.

on an operational and a symbolic obliga-tion to stop the fighting, tend to the hu-manitarian needs of the Serbs' victims, especially Muslims, and arrange a full political settlement. Not that Serbs lack their own claims, but these can be addressed only in a framework in which the are free-lance killers unresponsive to any-primary Serbian responsibility for the crisis one's command and that the Bosnian Serb is acknowledged. And not that humanitar-ian and political considerations are easily sheer evasion. Those who claim to be leadseparated. The two million refugees generated by Serbian expansionism, for instance,

— THE WASHINGT

It seems that the strains of conquest are do not just have to be fed and sheltered.

installing a cease-fire, opening detention camps to inspection and allowing monitor-The two international bodies have taken ing of weapons sites. Bosnia's Serbs agreed to "substantial" withdrawal in Bosnia.

There was a lot more in the way of ambitious pledges sought and given, but these initial commitments count most now. It depends on the Serbs - in Serbia and in Bosnia. It is said that many Bosnian Serbs

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cyprus: Ideas, No Motion

But Rauf Denktash, speaking for Cyprus's tash, who speaks for 19 percent. Turkish enclave, shredded all proposals for In Cyprus, forcible partition

After independence in 1960, Cyprus's Creek and Turkish communities proved unable to live under a common roof. Reciprocal folly led in 1974 to Turkey's armed intervention and a brutal population. unable to live under a common roof. Reciprocal folly led in 1974 to Turkey's armed intervention and a brutal population extension and 45,000 Turkish Cypriots. Since then, an unrecognized Turkish Cypriot is abizonal federation, thereby making the island a model rather than a warning. But ministate has been kept alive by Turkish subsidies and soldiers, while UN blue helmets rating a buffer rome. mets patrol a buffer zone,

Eager to end a costly peacekeeping operation, Mr. Butros Ghali came up with a sug-

Alas, a month of direct talks at the United Nations between Greek and Turkish cent of the island; it currently occupies 38 Cypriot leaders has gotten nowhere. An percent The plan was accepted by George achievable "set of ideas" for uniting this dismembered island had been put forward by Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali. inhabitants. But it was rejected by Mr. Denk-

Turkish enclave, shredded all proposals for power-sharing and justice for refugees.

So Cyprus remains a cruelly divided economic slure. Such is the divided economic slure. nomic slum. Such is the dirty legacy of foreign big brother. Greece, preoccupied "ethnic cleansing," which occurred in Cyprus long before it did in Bosnia.

spread disgust with this interminable dis-

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### Their Talk Is Green Fuzz

has "turned his back" on the environment.

The influential Sierra Club says the president has compiled an "anti-environment. There is no reason, for example, why so rich record that is the equal of Ronald Rea- a country cannot save its old-growth forests gan's." Meanwhile, Republican spokesmen and retrain the relatively small number of describe Mr. Gore as an extremist whose workers who would lose their jobs.

These are caricatures. Mr. Bush's record and more about the economy — another is mixed, but his efforts to clean the air, sign that issues badly in need of intelligent protect the ozone layer and preserve Ant-arctica suggest a level of concern far higher What would the candidates do, for exam-

than Mr. Reagan's indifference. For his part, Mr. Gore is capable of mental protection? Surely a vigorous com-hyperventilating on almost any ecological mitment to energy efficiency could reduce subject. Still, he discovered these issues be-pollution and serve as a hedge against globfore they became fashionable and has spent al warming while improving the long-term more time worrying about the tradeoffs competitiveness of American industry. The between jobs and a cleaner planet than only issues are cost, and how best to do it. almost anyone in government.

If the debate stays at this silly level, Election Day will arrive without either party addressing important questions or educating the public on tough choices. The house warming for example, or the exploita-winner will emerge with neither an environ-tion of valuable rain forests. The loudest mental agenda por a mandate.

for any politician to talk about the environmental ment. Recling from recession, and using Vice costs of its industrialization. President Dan Quayle as his point man, Mr. Bush has remade himself into a champion of environmental deregulation — all in the name of jobs. Republicans accuse the Democrats of caring more about the spotted owl than unemployed loggers, more about fuel

efficiency than autoworkers.

Even Mr. Gore is feeling the heat. The has both parties running away. Tennessee Democrat has long argued that

Senator Al Gore says that George Bush the United States does not inevitably have

"hysterical" views would strangle America
in regulation and cost thousands of jobs.

Yet Bill Clinton's strategists have reportedly asked Mr. Gore to talk less about trees

ple, to reconcile energy needs with environ-

The Democratic platform spends one sentence on the subject; the Republican platform, none. Nor is there much discussion of problems that are global in nature - greensingle message from the Earth Sommit in Rio This is not, of course, a convenient time de Janeiro was that the Third World wants

> This is the sort of issue that Mr. Gore and William Reilly, Mr. Bush's environmental chief, think about all the time. But it does not fit conveniently into sound bites.

The electorate needs to know how the candidates would handle a wide range of environmental questions. Yet the recession

-THE NEW YORK TIMES

#### Nose to Nose — Maybe

by the stark, open case of the proposed these matters, James Baker, have let it be encounters — just the two of them and a moderator, allowing real exchange — he and his arrangers have declined. They want President Bush is said to favor fewer backstairs negotiations for a setting more congenial to the president's talents. This also occurred in 1988, and the Dukakis campaign agreed. The Clinton campaign has, correctly, refused him these secret trading sessions. If the Bush campaign is worried about something here, it should be asked to say so out loud.

In 1987 the two major parties set up a, has the right not to debate, Mr. Bush has commission to work out a format. The com-the right to ask for softening concessions in mission ended up recommending three de-the format. But he should not be allowed to bates, each with a single moderator; the do so in secret. The commission is a biparticandidates would appear toe-to-toe in a setting more like a true debate and less like the simple, straightforward, fair and reasonable structured sequential press conferences that plan. Mr. Clinton has accepted it. Let us

these affairs had sometimes turned into.

When the commission amounced its

It is President George Bush's prerogative plan, Mr. Clinton said fine, let's do it. You to debate Bill Clinton or not in the next two might expect a challenger to say that; the months as he chooses. Apparently worried president did not. He and his planner in

debates and more questioners in each. This would provide a kind of buffer between the candidates and thereby diminish the risk of unadorned, direct exchanges. In fact, the greater the number of questioners the more time they will take and the likelier it is that the subject will be changed just when the debate begins to get interesting. Just as he san organization. ft has come up with a

hear what Mr. Bush's conditions are. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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moved away from our parents. Our husbands worked and we stayed at home washing diapers, watching Little League games, getting everyone packed for family trips. Malcolm and George both plunged into politics. Malcolm became mayor of Concord and then ran, unsuccessfully, for governor,

George made it to the House and

#### A Barbara Clone, Not a George Fan By Susan McLane

mal separation from Prince Charles.

extensively photographed holiday in

St. Tropez, has quit Balmoral, the

royal palace in Scotland, in a manner

that suggests that she will not be invited back. It is not impossible that

her next residence will be Texas, with

her American gentleman friend, and

voice, saying, "Are you quite sure that he is a gentleman?") The Loudon tabloids have also

taken up a question which until re-

cently it was less-majesté to pose,

which is why the Queen should pay

no taxes on what is generally thought to be a private income of some £42

million annually (at present exchange rates, \$84 million a year for private use — all of the expenses of her and

her family's public roles being paid by the British government).

ing of offering to pay taxes. The corgies will eat less and work hard-

nist. However, Lord St. John of Fawsley, "a confident of the royal

The Queen is rumored to be think-

according to one London colum-

The Duchess of York, after her

then ran, unsuccessfully, for the Senate. Barbara and I licked stamps and arranged our children into camera-ready campaign tableaux (with nobody crying).

In 1978 f finally met George and Barbara Bush. He was running for president against Ronald Reagan As a moderate Republican, I was all for him. I threw a party for him and he spent the night at our house. That summer it was Barbara's turn to stay with us. How easily we

settled into conversation. The advance men had lost her luggage on the way to our lakeside house, and I remember her amazement when she fit into one of my bathing suits. Paradoxically, it was after we met that our paths began to diverge. George Bush became Mr. Reagan's

vice president. Malcolm campaigned for John Anderson. Barbara Bush remained the dutiful wife. I, inspired by my daughters and the League of Women Voters, became a feminist and a legislator. Today I am a state senator. Bar-

bara has stayed with the more tradi-

tional wife's role. If my husband were president, I probably would have done the same thing. Being first lady is a full-time job.

More important, we have come to differ in our beliefs. When I look at the way the president is handling important issues, especially abor-tion, I wish that Barbara had a bit more of Eleanor Roosevelt in her. Judging from the actions of his Council on Competitiveness and his embrace of the religious right, George Bush no longer speaks the language of moderate Republicans. It all makes me want to get my hair done, put on my new red wool suit and pearls and go down to the White House and tell him a thing or two.

Some polls show a gender gap between George Bush and Bill Clinton. Other women seem to have the same impression I do: Mr. Bush. despite being the perfect grandfather, just doesn't get it.
I hate to tell my soul mate Barbara, but I'm voting for Bill Clinton.

The writer, a Republican, is a New Hampshire state senator. She contributed this comment to The New

## What Drew Shen Back \* To China

By Marianne Yen

WASHINGTON - Why did Shen Tong go back to China? That was the question most asked by friends who called me from all over to express shock and regret when the report came on Tuesday that Mr. Shen, a student leader of the 1989 democracy movement, had been de-

tained by the Beijing authorities.

He was charged with engaging in illegal activities for trying to hold a press conference on human rights. Shen Tong was one of the lucky few to escape Tiananmen Square and to reach the United States. He had been enrolled as a graduate student in political philosophy at Boston University. Mr. Shen is, of course, unable to explain why he left his comfortable existence a month ago and risked returning to China. As I was Mr. Shen's voice for an autobiographical book that described his participation in the democracy move-

ment. I take the liberty now to speak for him. I hope I can do him justice. The last time I saw Mr. Shen was in New York in June. Over dinner, he told me of his plan to return to China. Alarmed, I worried aloud that he had nothing to gain and everything to lose. Matter of factly, Mr. Shen told

TANZGER

- the assaulted and the assaulting ethnic com-

munities of this kaleidoscopically multicultural

world. This is the cutting edge of the question of how the United States ought to face up to ethnic

self-determination movements. Earlier, the Bush administration was skeptical

of these primordial movements, fearing disorder as new states were carved out of old. Under

criticism and the explosion of events, it retreated

to acceptance. By then, disorder was multiplying exponentially. The United States, and it is not

The monarchy also seems all but

inextricably embedded in the English

the Scots and Irish are different).

From Shakespeare and Marlowe to

D. H. Lawrence and Powell, English

literature has been bound up in the

conflicts of monarchy and the social

complexities and consequences of its system of ranks and class.

chy is sacral, which is to say that the

monarch, like the priest, is what he or

she is by virtue of the oaths each takes,

and by consecration and the laying-on

of hands (by the church), and has nothing to do with individual merit.

Plenty of English monarchs have been

unmeritorious in the extreme. Why

should Charles be made the exception, who in fact seems an exceedingly high-

minded fellow, whatever his lack of

But this is a hard argument to main-

tain in an almost totally secularized

Britain, where even much of the Angli-

can Church's hierarchy finds sacra-

mental arguments embarrassing. It also is hard when the royal family has

itself collaborated with the press in turning itself into mere celebrities.

the last of a very long line of monarchs
— each allowed their "breath, a little

scene ... and farewell king!" as their chronicler, Shakespeare, said. She and her family will have themselves to

blame for not having adopted in time the more modest and democratic man-

ners of their Scandinavian and Dutch

counterparts, and for their comivance with the demons of celebrity. But what

afterward? In the British case the fall

So perhaps it is over, and Elizabeth

success as a husband.

The argument is made that monar-

alone, has yet to catch up.

The Washington Post.

me of his need to go home.

For three years, Mr. Shen has fought for the memory of friends who were crushed beneath the tanks in Beijing, and for schoolmates in Chinese prisons and labor camps. Yet he nese prisons and labor camps. Yet he has lost nearly every battle with the Bush administration to bring pres-sure to bear on Beijing hard-liners.

He has suffered one disappointment after another, from the granting to China of most-favored-nation trade status to the president's New York meeting with Prime Minister Li Peng, one of those responsible for the slaughter of innocent students and civilians in the Beijing massacre.

Mr. Shen could not reconcile the ontpouring of genuine sympathy from the American people and the vocal support of prominent U.S. politicians, from Senator Jesse Heims to Senator Diward Remedy, with the Bush administration's policy of tolerance and accommodation of the to-

are prepared to put the horror of Tiananmen behind them and begin life anew in the United States, Mr. Shen was obsessed with going back.
Before enrolling at Boston Univer-

the building of a democratic China. And unlike some of the once-promidoned the democracy movement in search of personal gain, Mr. Shen continued to agitate for change through the Democracy for China Fund, an organization he founded in 1990.

In the end, his studies seemed to

him utterly irrelevant, and his pro-democracy work ineffective. While he waged futile battles, his best friends, young men who spent three years studying socializing and philoso-phizing about democracy in cramped dormitory rooms with him at Beijing University, were living an unspeak-

Last week the buman-rights organization Asia Watch confirmed the authenticity of a letter smuggled out of Lingyuan Prison that graphically details the physical tortures visited upon the pro-democracy students who steadfastly refuse to denounce the movement. For resisting indoctrination, the student prisoners suffer beatings and electric-shock tor-ture and are forced into slave labor

leaders like Wang Dan and Liu Gang were forged in the Democracy Salons of Beijing University and seared by the massacre around Tiananmen Square. I suppose it was inevitable that he would feel compelled to join

Tong's motives on his behalf, I must confess that f still do not fully understand how something as abstract and ambitious as "democracy in China" could compel a young man with a bright future to surrender his freedom in exchange. I suppose that is because I am only a writer. Shen Tong is a dreamer and an idealist; he has brashness and daring - the stuff revolutionaries are made of.

of the monarchy will precede, not fol-low, the revolution. International Herald Tribune. C Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

#### War and scarcely need stirring from the outside. Nor do the Nonaligned countries have an answer. Of the three countries whose leaders furnished the movement's early heroes, Yugoslavia has disintegrated, India is shaken by internal passions with a "Yugoslav" potential, and Indonesia is ruled by a military strongman notorious for his repressions in East Timor and elsewhere. A discussion has been going on in second gear in Washington on the terms on which to make new arms sales to Sandi Arabia and Taiwan. Since the would-be buyers are familiar and friendly and since jobs in the U.S. arms industry are important in this recession and election year, the questions about the deals raised requestively by least and Chian sund to be worked out without great ado. The arms-transfer discussion that needs to get into first gear concerns not the Arabias and Taiwans but the Bosnias and Serbias

talitarian Chinese government. Unlike many Chinese exiles who

sity, he asked me often what he ought to study in order to contribute best to nent student leaders who have aban-

able hell in the Chinese guing.

for 12 hours a day.
It was clear in June that Shen Tong

was consumed by feelings of guilt and impotence. At last he succumbed to those feelings. His bonds with imprisoned student

his comrades in their suffering.

Having attempted to explain Shen

The writer is co-author of "Almost A Revolution," the story of Shen Tong's boyhood and leadership in Transamen Square. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1892: Harrison's Feats NEW YORK - President Harrison

has twice within the current week appeared before the public to great advantage. The first occasion was when he hastened back to Washington on a midnight train to add the weight of his authority to the enforcement of the [cholera] quarantine. The second is his letter of acceptance. It is a President's Message of the highest rank, and it is refreshing to read in a document of such dignity a presenta-tion of partisan policy remarkably clear and forceful, not wanting in courtesy, but righteously aggressive.

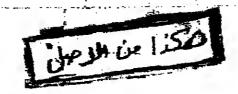
#### 1917: Marne Anniversary

PARIS — The third anniversary of the great victory of the Marne was celebrated yesterday [Sept. 6] in a brilliant national ceremony at La Fere-Champenoise, the centre of one of the most desperate battles of the memorable struggle. The cere-mony was marked by a stirring

speech delivered by M. Ribot. The Premier said it could be repeated with pride that the victory of the Marne had saved civilization.

#### 1942: Serbs Are Executed

LONDON - From our New York edition:] A large number of Serb pris-oners moved by the Germans from Yugoslavia to Norway have bom shot because of a dangerous outbreak of typhus in their concentration camp, a responsible Norwegian govemment source here reported today [Sept. 6]. The prisoners were killed in a night-long massacre," said this source, who would not permit identification of himself. The Name gian said that 900 Serbs were brought to Natvik, Norway, in June, and were marched fifteen miles to a concentration camp. In July, typhus swept through the prison camp and spread to German barracks nearby. The Germans feared that the epidemic might spread through the region, endangering occupation troops.



What Drew



Soldiers, among many on hurricane cleamsp detail in stricken Florida towns, struggling to remove an uprooted palm tree.

# The Long, Slow Wait for U.S. Storm Aid

MIAMI — The Federal Emergency Management Agency, the government's lifeline to people caught in disasters, is so understaffed and consumed by paperwork that tens of thousands of victims of the recent Florida harricane are unlikely to get financial help when they need it most. Few have seen a check yet, and many

might not get one for more than a month.

The main problem seems to be red tape, which keeps even the most dedicated agency workers from doing more than helping the hurricane victims fill out forms.

Not one of the people interviewed in the hurricane-ravaged area over the last week said he or she had received a government check yet, -and many others were still trying to apply for one. A major area bank operating since the day after the Aug. 24 storm said it had seen oumerous insurance company checks but no govern-ment relief checks.

The emergency management agency has set up 16 temporary assistance centers in Dade County, most in tents, for the estimated 200,000 people left homeless. There, several hundred registrars help people fill out forms for subsistence and home-repair grants.

The registrars also steer victims to other

workers at the centers who can help, including comselors from the Small Business Administration, which provides loans to qualified businesses and homeowners, as well as the Internal Revenue Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

When lines of loan and grant seekers build up et the centers, they are given appointments to come back days and even weeks later. Not until then can they even begin the process of

it has given the disaster victims since Wednes-day. Uotil then it said it had paid out \$500,000 in several hundred checks to applicants in Florida — a minuscule amount for a disaster that ruined or damaged more than 80,000 dwellings. It did not say how many grants this represent-

Whatever the amounts, it is close to impossible to find anyone who has received a check from either the emergency management agency or the Small Business Administration. Likely ople to come across the checks are cashiers at the First National Bank of Homestead, whose main office downtown reopened the day after the storm. Through a week when oearly all other banks remained out of commission, it cashed checks and took deposits for all comers, customers or not

"We are not seeing any government checks," qualifying for help.

Bob Jensen, a vice president of the bank, said late last week.

## Peru's Rebels Make Inroads in Bolivia

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service ULLA ULLA, Bolivia - Shining Path, the fierce and elusive guernilla group that holds sway over much of Peru and threatens the government, has expanded its operations across Peru's borders for the first time and is

making inroads in Bolivia. Shining Path is using this isolated border area about 270 kilometers (170 miles) north of La Paz, the Bolivian capital, as a sanctuary for its wounded and as a source of food and clothing for its troops, local officials say.

More alarming to the villagers, Shining Path is recruiting sympathizers and placing informants here and in surrounding commumities, apparently in an effort to establish a grass-roots network of support among Bolivin's lodians. In addition, intelligence experts say, small revolutionary cells have been detected both in La Paz and in drug-trafficking

areas in the Chaparé jungle south of bere. Shining Path activity was first seen here about two years ago, Bolivian officials say,

but has increased markedly in recent months. The pattern is similar to the organization's ings in Ayacucho, in southern Peru, where the reclusive founder, Abimael Guzman Reynoso, a former philosophy profes-sor, worked quietly for years building a core group of followers. Only when he had estabished a reliable nucleus of leaders and trained fighters did Shining Path begin to

mount violent attacks.

In the 12 years of civil war since the first attack in Peru, more than 23,000 people have been killed and Peru has almost been para-lyzed, as Shining Path dominates large parts of the countryside and many of the shantytowns surrounding Lima. The government of President Alberto Fujimori seems almost powerless to stop its activity, even after Mr. Fujimori suspended constitutional rule in April in an effort to impose order.

Shining Path promotes a Maoist belief in the complete destruction of the corrupt state followed by the rebuilding of an essentially agrarian economy led by the indigenous

groups that for the last 500 years have been kept at the bottom rungs of Andean society. Many fear that e Shining Path takeover of Peru would result in a bloodbath directed at the educated governing class of Spanish

The doctrine of Shining Path frequently mentions the export of its revolution, and the group may have decided that the Indiandominated culture of Bolivia is an integral part of the forces it believes it has harnessed

in Peru. There's a strong argument to be made that Bolivia is o natural extension," said a U.S. government official who insisted on anonymity. "They are appealing to people of the same race in both countries. And in both countries you have a tremendous gap be-tween rich whites and the very p for Indians."

Security experts also say that the group may want to tap the lucrative drug trade in Bolivia to finance its activities, just as it has to Peru. Bolivia is the second-largest producer of coca leaves, the raw material for cocaine.

### 2 Top Police Officials Replaced in Nicaragua

Stinging

Actress

10 Finally

7 Arctic diver

Sherry's kin

11 -- Bay, Ore.

12 Nursery trio

19 Propagate

25 Mer the car

member

26 Looped

fabric

29 Where Canton

30 This le there.

33 Okla, Indien

22 Lit. collection

26 Vote in a new

13 Lodge fellows

MANAGUA - President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro has removed her Sandinista police chief and 11 of his closest aides, but the changes may out have met Bush administration conditions for the renewal of economic aid.

ACROSS

Annabel Lee

14 "... partridge in \_\_\_\_ tree"

20 Nixon has two

15 Cook book

• Emulated

& Styptic

10 Peak

Mrs. Chamorro, trying to juggle

23 Wipes off the

24 Bogart film 1937

26 Tours firms:

27 Have

**36** Run

37 Keep -

28 Practiced

32 By and by

(persist)

38 Smell drink

and resistance of the opposition Sandinista Front, replaced the po-lice chief, René Vivas, with another Sandinists, though one of much

The State Department, in part pressured by Senator Jesse Helms. Republican of North Carolina, was believed to have urged Mrs. Cha-

40 Was victorious

41 Gets going

47 United

45 Lingerie item

48 Novelist Tyler

40 Landscaped

53 DO NOT ----

(Monopoly setback)

57 "What e good

58 Submarine

boy -

urban thoroughfare

morro in recent days to replace States and insisted that the changes both police and the army leader- were part of an effort to create a ship with non-Sandinistas. When she defeated the Sandinistas in the February 1990 election, she prom-

ised to keep them in those roles. When Mrs. Chamorro swore in her new police leader, Fernando Caldera Azmitia, on Saturday, she made no reference to the United

professional civilian police force. She also swore in a new vice

minister for public security, a civilian, who will have direct authority over the police. The new vice minister, Ronald Aviles, is a cartleman

#### 16 Plug away 17 Tendriks 18 Barricade by police cars

# \*Crime-Genetics Meeting Canceled After Protests

By Charles Babington

. \*\*\*

. . . . . .

WASHINGTON - The University of Maryland has called off a conference on genetic links to crime and traded bitter accusations with the National Institutes of Health, which had withdrawn funding for the event.

The university accused the health institutes of withdrawing its support because of political concerns generated by complaints from organizations, including the Congressional Black Caucus and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, about the racial implications of attempting to link crime

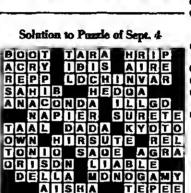
Officials et the health institutes then sent a similarly bitter response, saying university officials had "grotesquely distorted" the conference's original goals in a manner that heightened racial concerns and "caused significant damage to the NIH's reputation."

Several black organizations and international researchers have expressed alarm at the possible ramifications of the proposed conference, originally biled "Genetic Factors in Crime: Findings, Uses and Implications." It had been

Because blacks are convicted of crimes in numbers disproportionate to their the general population, critics said, efforts to find genetic explanations might be used to revive discredited theories that blacks are biologically inferior, or that genetics would be used to justify blanket

condemnations.

Health institutes officials froze the \$78,000 the agency had earmarked for the conference, complaining that organizers had not made it clear that they did not advocate e genetic explanations. nation for crime. The university indefinitely postponed the conference, saying they could not hold it without the health institutes' money.



58 Traveling 39 This often fi so Out of line Muskogee," Haggard hit

63 Martinelli of the 64 Piccolo sound 65 Enrich, in a way 96 F.D.R.'s New 67 Peved the way

1 Spiked the punch 2 Guess

(improvise) 35 First name in cosmetics 39 Journey 3 Vice tag-along 42 Cold-# Organ with a

41 Joint on a door shouldered 44 On the way

O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

46 Scolded Severely 49 Cycle 50 Arroyas 51 Stubborn as

52 Highway sign 54 °My Way songwrite

55 Commotion

thousand eyes 59 "This -House,\* 1954 song 61 Hunters' op

56 "The night -

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## **Violence Widens in Germany**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

BONN — Rightist radicals battled police and firebombed buildings in the latest night of attacks on fereigners, including several incidents in West Germany, officials said Sunday.

But the authorities said that a huge deployment of security forces helped prevent a major escalation of violence against refugees. Among the attacks overnight was the firebomb-

ing of a refugee hostel in Engelsberg, in Bavaria, the first such attack reported in the West German state since the recent violence began. Incidents were also reported near Bonn and in Bretten, near Karlsruhe, both in the West, and in

Vandais knocked down gravestones at a Jewish cemetery in Berlin. The police said a bullet was fired through the window of an Arab refugee's room near Bonn. Assailants threw a gasoline bomb at a foreigners' home in Bretten, but it did not set the building on fire, the police said.

Attacks continued in Eastern Germany on Saturday night, with the police reporting a clash between about 100 riot police and 60 stone-throwing rioters outside a refugee hostel in Guben.

In Eisenhüttenstadt, about 150 youths had fierce street battles with paramilitary border police, who stopped the rioters from storming a reception center for asylum-seekers. Hundreds of residents cheered the rioters.

Rightists have repeatedly attacked the hostel in Eisenhüttenstadt, an industrial town on the Polish border, since the violence in Rostock last month forced authorities to evacuate some 200 refugees.

Near Hoyerswerda, attackers hurled an incendiary device at a building in which 72 Vietnamese nationals live. A Vietnamese woman was treated for shock. Six policemen in Lübbenau were hurt in clashes with rightists trying to storm a refugee

(Reuters, UPI)

#### ASYLUM: How Kolkwitz Coped With Its Refugees

#### (Continued from page 1)

asylum has the right to be admitted into the country and to remain there, receiving room and board and a stipend equal to about \$275 per month. Although many are eventually found to be economic refugees rather than political, investigations and appeals can drag on for months or years, while the applicants are supported at govern-

ment expense.
This situation angers people in Eastern Germany, many of whom are under severe economic and psychological pressures after the up-heaval of German reunification.

Have you heard about kids using the expression 'no future' to describe their prospects?" asked Christian Hanisch, a government administrator for several towns near Cottbus. "Well, that's the way

many of them feel around here. Unemployment is very high, the economy is in collapse, and no one knows when it's going to get better.

"Life in the old East Germany was restrictive, but you had something which was your certainty that you couldn't fall out of the system altogether, your knowledge that there would always be something for you."

"That's gone now," Mr. Hanisch said. "Dad's out of work, and he sits around the house all day and fights with Mom. The system seems callous, as if it doesn't care about people. There aren't many places for kids to go and spend their time. So they think, 'Why not go down and harass those foreigners who have free housing, free food and money for nothing, all paid for by

In the days since asylum-seekers arrived in Kolkwitz, dozens of local residents have brought gifts of clothing blankets and other sup-plies to their barracks. But at the same time, security agents have been installing searchlights and

surveillance cameras.

"What bothers me is that we don't have any standards to decide who can come into Germany and who can't," said the owner of Angelika's Shoe Salon, a small shop on Kolkwitz's main street. "If they're babies from Bosnia, then I say fine, bring them all here until the war is over. But that's not who's coming."

"I'm not for burning cars or throwing rocks," she said. "But I know that no other country lets people in so freely. Why should we take them all, especially when we've got problems of our own?"

#### SCANDAL: Staying Power of Japan's Corruption

(Continued from page 1)

cash handons from the politicians all the time. They see it as a way of spreading income around."

A typical member of the Diet, or parliament, raises and spends government contracts. about \$2 million during a two-year

A former cabinet m election cycle, according to Shigezo Hayasaka, a political analyst who was top aide to Kakuei Tanaka, a prime minister who lost his job in a bribery scandal. That amount is almost 10 times the spending limit under Japan's Political Funds Con-

Part of the reason is that despite Japanese laws, virtually all politicians are expected to hand out cash

"You hear people complain about this secret money," said Mr. Miyagawa, "But at the same time. voters don't want to stop it because they are getting some of it."

Almost nobody is seriously trying to change things. A small group of Liberal Democratic legislators is pushing for tough new laws. To dramatize their case, some have publicly released account books showing receipts and expenditures beyond legal limits. But their chances of success appear to be reflected in the name they chose for their coalition: the Utopia Group.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, who was returned to power last year after being ensnarled in the Recruit Co. bribery scandal in 1988, is preparing what throw-the-rascals-out mood did not last long. In a lower-house election in 1990, the Liberal Democrats that it will deal with legislative re-including almost all of the Diet apportionment - not with political money.

The outlines of political bribery scandals here have, by now, become familiar. A company seeking of illegal political money. Like their

official help sends top officials to the government district to pass envelopes, briefcases or grocery carts full of cash or stock to politicians or their aides. In some cases, the donors seek favors, such as tips on

A former cabinet minister, Fumio Abe, was arrested this year on charges of selling information on a proposed highway route to an iron and steel company. The police said Mr. Abe was entertained at a Tokyo restaurant where dinner can must be financed privately - norcost \$600 per person. For dessert, mally, through contributions. the police alleged, Mr. Abe was handed an envelope containing \$480,000 in cash. He denied the

nance minister.

And social obligations may lead to additional out-of-pocket spendcharges but resigned from his Libing. Diet members are called upon to attend or send greetings to wederal Democratic Party posts. dings, funerals and graduation par-In cases such as the Recruit scanties. A politician is expected to predal, donors apparently merely wanted to make friends at the top. sent an envelope full of cash in each case, even though the practice is Recruit, a company involved in publishing, land development and illegal

job placement, gave dozens of politicians cash and shares of stock, Buddhist calendar — usually about ranging up to \$1.2 million. Two former prime ministers, Yasuhiro once a week - a politician may have four or five weddings to at-Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita, tend. Mr. Takemura, the Diet were involved in the scandal. Mr. member, said he expected to pay-Miyazawa, the current prime min-\$250 or more at each wedding. When politicians travel overseas, ister, was forced to resign as fi-

they are expected to bring back gifts — a \$100 tie or scarf, for The Recruit case, coupled with a sex scandal involving the next Lib-eral Democratic prime minister, example - for hundreds of members of their local booster chibs. temporarily awoke the electorate. Such gifts can easily cost a politi-In an election for the Diet's upper house in 1989, voters gave the domcian tens of thousands of dollars a inant party its first defeat. But this "Of course, people know that the money they are getting in enve-lopes is really political money con-

tributed by the big corporations in Tokyo," Mr. Miyagawa said. "But they like to get this money. People see it as another way of redistributmembers caught up in the Recruit scandal - won big. ing income from the big guys in Tokyo to local people celebrating a wedding back home." The flow of cash to constituents is a key factor in the pervasiveness

counterparts in the U.S. Congress, Diet members have created ways to protect incumbents, including district offices and large staffs to help constituents. Lawmakers visit their home districts virtually every week-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SVETI STEFAN, Yugoslavia — Boris Spassky defeated Bobby Fi-Japan's legislative budget is comparatively stingy, however. A Diet member gets a single scruffy office and just two governmentpaid employees. Expenses for additional staff, district offices, official rematch at 1-1. cars, travel, newsletters and mail

Mr. Spassky, ranked 101st in the world, forced Mr. Fischer, playing black, into resigning on the 50th move. Mr. Fischer was in trouble for the last 20 moves.

to reach 10 points wins \$3.3 million of the \$5 million prize money. On days considered lucky on the

The match began with organizers barring photographers and adding extra sound-muffling curtains so as not to disturb Mr. Fischer.

ban on news coverage.

out after demanding that reporters refer to the match as "the world

# A Victory By Spassky

scher on Sunday, tying their chess

"One day you give a lesson, and the next day your opponent gives you a lesson," Mr. Fischer said after the fourth game in their match. He won the opener last week, and the second and third games were drawn. A player gets one point for a victory, none for a draw; the first

In the third game, held Saturday, Mr. Fischer offered a draw to Mr. Spassky after 39 moves. The game began after a dispute in which Mr. Fischer imposed and then lifted a

Mr. Fischer imposed the black-

FISCHER

Sunday's final position

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

White Spassky	Black Fischer	White Sparsky	Fische
i. d4	<b>d</b> 5	26. h4	<b>1</b> -7
2 c4	d5xc4		X58
3, Nf3	Nf6	28. Bo3	15
4, +3	eó	29. Rg1	Kilo
5. 8xc4	ය	30. Ka3	ಯ
6.00	ad	31. Rg5	64
7. dise5	Qxd1	<b>32. b4</b>	Nb7
B. Rodl	Bec5	33. b5	Mbc5
9. 63	Nbd7	34, Nd4_	e5
10, Bb2	PQ	35, Noxe5	Hose 5
11. Nc3	Bb7	36. <del>165+</del>	Ko7
12 Rocl	5e7	37. Res	Note4
13. Nd4	RcB	38. 6d3	Rc3
14.13	65	39, 854	Built-
15. Be2	Bc5	40. Km3	NIO.
16. KF	Ke7	41. Bđô	<b>RcB</b>
17. 44	05	42, Rg5+	Kh7
18. Nb1	94	43, 345	Nes
19. Ba3 .	54	44. Rob5†	
20. Rxc5	Nxc5	45. Rg5+	KH7
21. 8xb4	Rhd8	46. DE4	16
22. No3	gad3	47. Rf5	Kgo
23. gxf3	NHO	48. b6	Md8
24. Nc4	Baß	49. Ro.5	94(3
25. Kf2	Rg6	50. h5+	resign

Saturday's Play

RUY LOPEZ OPENING White Fischer 19, Nxd4 Ne5 1. e4 2. Nf3 3. 8b5 4. 8e4 5. 0-0 6. Re1 7. 8b3 8. c3 9. b3 10. d4 11. Nbd2 12. 8c2 20. b3 **d**5 Dxe4 Nd5 Rc8 21. Qd2 22. Nove4 23. Bg3 24. Re2. 25. Bxe5 65 28. Rd1 29. Nxc2 30. Rxd2 31. Ne3 13. NFI 32 h4 33. NF4 34. hxg5 35. Nd3

SPASSKY c d e f g

Saturday's final position.

Spassky Fischer Frecher 38. Nd5 Rc6 39, N5b4 draw

#### FAMINE: Crisis Deepens

Somali conflict, General Moham-

med Farrah Aidid; keeps his headquarters here.

We do not want to give him too much credibility," an American official said. The International Committee of the Red Cross, which says its ef-

forts in Somalia represent the biggest humanitarian relief operation in its history, estimated in July that 1.5 million of Somalia's 4.5 to 6 million people risked death. Geoff Loane, the director of re-lief for the Red Cross in Somalia, said that the "dimensions of the

problem are so large we haven't revised the figure." "But by now," he said, "the risk

"Everyone continues to be shocked every day," Mr. Loane said. "The whole relief operation is

not moving."

No one knows how many Soma-lis have died, but the Red Cross puts the figure at above 100,000. Hundreds, if not thousands, die ev-

The United States and other countries have joined the UN and the Red Cross, which has been here for the past 18 months, in airlifting tons of food to Somalia. Much of it has been looted by gangs before it reaches distribution points.
UN troops are scheduled to ar-

rive soon to guard relief shipments, but their arrival has been delayed by logistical problems, a UN offi-UN officials negotiated with the warring Somali factions for months

Continued in page

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to win approval for the UN troop deployment. The UN Security Council has approved plans to send 3,500 troops, but General Farrah Aidid has agreed only to 500 UN soldiers. Pakistan is to provide the troops. Here in Bardera, emaciated peo-

ple from the countryside are continuing to stream into the town way, and about 50 die daily in the town, relief officials said. The World Food Program has

been the only agency to deliver food here, but its flights have been intermittent since the first one on Aug. 19, said a spokesman, Paul Mitchell. The agency had only three aircraft at its disposal, he

Another problem, Mr. Mitchell said, was a dearth of aid workers in Somalia. Two workers from the American organization Care arrived two days ago, the first foreign relief workers in the town.

#### Letter Implicates Winnie Mandela

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG - Newspapers on Sunday published a letter llegedly written by Winnie Mandela to a former lover incriminating them in the possible misuse of African National Congress funds.

The Sunday Times and Sunday Star of Johannesburg each reported that a copy of the long bitter letter to Dali Mpofu, a lawyer, was delivered anonymously to their offices. Both papers said investigations

proved the handwriting was that of Mrs. Mandela, wife of the ANC president, Nelson Mandela. The Mandelas separated last spring af-

ter 34 years of marriage.

Media reports have long linked Mrs. Mandela, 58, romantically to Mr. Mpofu, 30. She and Mr. Mpofu, who served on her defense team during her 1991 trial, have denied having an affair. The newspapers said both declined opportunities to comment on the letter, which was written in March.

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# Aviation

# **U.S. Carriers** Fight to Pull **Out of Stall**

By Conrad de Aenlle

ARIS - How bad off are U.S. airlines these days? Pretty bad. As one observer noted, "The losses in the last two years have wiped out everything made in the industry's entire history." The total is \$6 billion and counting.

Those losses have also reined and an and an analysis of the present the presen

total is \$6 billion and counting.

Those losses have also wiped out several carriers. Pan American, Midway, Eastern and Braniff are out of business, although there is talk that a downsized Braniff may rise from the ashes. Continental, TWA and America West are operating under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection and are in danger of plunging into the abyss after the others. This, clearly, is no ordinary recession. ordinary recession.

ordinary recession.

"One has to be concerned when in the past two years the U.S. airline industry has lost \$6 ballion and is headed for a repeat of last year's \$2 billion loss this year." said Lee Howard, president of the consultancy Airline Economics.

Few carriers have been untouched. Even American Airlines, considered the best and brightest in the business, managed to lose \$166 million in the second greater these Andrews.

million in the second quarter alone. And it's

one of the lucky ones. "We've long forecast that the industry would wind up with five mega-carriers that would dominate," Mr. Howard remarked. "One has to wonder, if this type of situation continues,

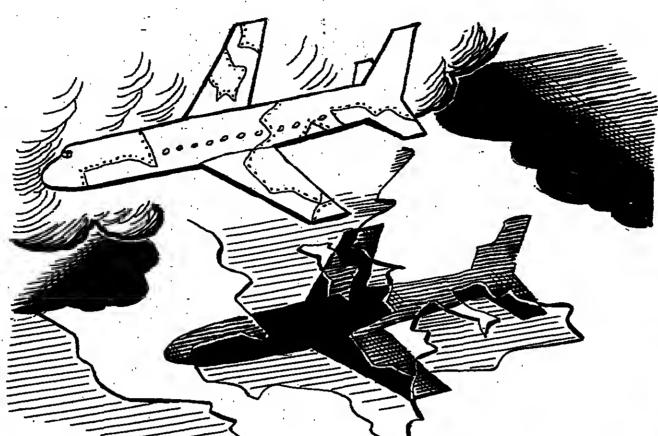
whether we might go down to three." Those three are American, United and Delta. - regarded as the only truly sound American

"It's primarily an economic thing," agreed Kevin Murphy, an airline analyst at Morgan Stanley, "then a problem of overcapacity, It's that 50-mph head wind that Alan Greenspan talks about: Consumers aren't spending."

Even a summer full of drastic fare cuts has done little to encourage them to open their wallets. That's what makes this recession, which Washington swears is over, different

"Normally, when you come out of a recession, it's fairly swift, the response from air travelers is rather significant," Ed Perkins, editor of Consumer Reports Travel Letter, pointed out. This recovery is so slow that travelers are responding as if we were still in a fullblown recession; they don't respond to fare wars. That's what makes fare wars so destruc-

Continued on page II



## France Promotes 'Golden Hub' Airport

By Jacques Neher

ARIS - Encouraged by high growth of traffic in the late-1980s and anticipating the European single market of the "90s, France's major airports will be plowing some \$3 billion into modernization and expansion programs over the next few

The investments are designed to increase passenger and cargo handling capacity and improve the service and efficiency of ground operations, in order to attract yet more airline

services and more passengers to the facilities.

The buildup has been accelerated in recent years as the local chambers of commerce, which, except for Paris, are in charge of the sirports, have sought to make their facilities key elements in economic development strategies to face the challenges of an integrated market and liberalization in the aviation business. The idea is that modern and efficient

airports will help attract business investments from foreign companies looking to expand or reorganize their operations in Europe, and at the same time attract airlines that will be increasingly free to compete for routes throughout Enrope.

The six largest airports alone — France has some 80 commercial airports — say they will spend 3.92 billion francs (\$817 million) on infrastructure development in 1992, and they plan additional investments of close to 11 billion francs between 1993 and 1996. This comes on top of several billion francs they have spent over the past few years.

"Between 1985 and 1990, French airport traffic was growing at a rate of 8 to 10 percent a year," said Patrick Millant, deputy director of the Union des Chambres de Commerce et Exablissements Gestionnaires d'Aéroport, the French airport managers association. "Airports have had to adapt to this growth and

Even though traffic declined last year by 4.6 percent to 77 million passengers, a drop blamed on the double-whammy of the Gulf crisis and global economic slowdown, Mr. Millant said it was "still occessary to enlarge and mprove" facilities to handle current traffic and to anticipate further growth in demand.

The lion's share of the investments are being made by Aeroports de Paris (ADP), the staterum authority charged with operating Paris' two big commercial airports, Orly and Roissy-Charles de Gaulle. Paris accounts for 59 percent of the passenger traffic and 85 percent of the air freight handled by all the French airports.

Hoping to make Paris "the golden hub" of a deregulated Europe, ADP this year will spend 3.2 billion francs, almost double the 1.8 billion francs it poured into improvement and expansion projects to 1991. Between 1992 and 1996,

Continued on page II

# **Equity Deals Undercut Idea of National Lines**

#### Has Globalization Finally Landed?

By Ron Katz

ONDON — The accelerating pace of foreign investment in airlines is changing the face of international aviation. In the latest developments, British Airways in July agreed to invest £390 million (\$750 million) in USAir, America's fourth largest carrier. The BA decision, still under review by the U.S. authorities, would give the British carrier 44 percent of the common shares (21 percent of the voting shares) of USAir and create the world's largest airline

USAir then announced that it would try to buy some of the assets of TWA, including its St. Louis hub and several overseas routes. That would create an airline group having 80 million passengers, a fleet of 670 aircraft and a com-bined turnover of £9 billion.

But the BA/USAir partnership is only the latest in a series of cross-border deals. Air France has agreed to take a 40 percent stake in Czechoslovakia's CSA and 37.5 percent of Sa-bena; Iberia now owns 45 percent of Venezue-la's Vissa; and SAS has a range of investments, including 40 percent of British Midland, 35 percent of LANChile, and 9.9 percent of Continental Airlines. Even American Airlines and Lufthansa, which have previously shunned air-

line foreign equity partnerships, are either clos-ing deals or looking to do so. Several forces are behind this surge in crossborder capital flows: the pressures created by the recession to cut costs; the need of carriers for each injections to purchase new aircraft; access to an equity partner's hubs and destina-tions; the search for a larger critical mass to survive in a more competitive air transport market; and, perhaps most significantly, the increasingly global nature of the airline indus-

But globalization has been a long time coming in air transport, for this most international of industries in terms of service has been fierce-

ly nationalistic on ownership issues.

The reasons are rooted in history. Modern civil air transport dates from the Chicago Con-vention of 1944, where there was an under-standable preoccupation with sovereignty and national defense. With governments post-Chicago reserving the right to nurture and protect their carriers, a bilateral system of aviation

negotiations developed, which has placed a premium on carriers being "substantially owned and controlled" by nationals of the state in which the airline is based. One byproduct of bilateralism was that airlines were assigned nationalities; another was a series of laws limiting foreign ownership or control of

carriers.

The laws remain, but they are showing increasing signs of wear. In the United States, where the Bush administration once took a hard line on ownership and control, the Trans-portation Department announced last year that it would consider these issues on a caseby-case basis and that it would allow foreign carriers to own up to 49 percent rather than 25 percent of a U.S. airline. The limitation on foreign ownership of voting shares would remain at 25 percent.

This was considered a remarkable flip-flop from an administration that only two years before contended that KLM's purchase of only 8 percent of the voting stock of Northwest Airlines represented too much control.

OOSENING of the rules on foreign ownership in the United States could well lead to a review of the rules elsewhere. That would please airline executives like Robert Crandall, president of American Airlines. "I see no reason to restrict ought to let the market decide who owns what." the flow of capital," Mr. Crandall said, "We

The consequences of that change would be profound, observers say. Freed from nationalinesses, buying out competitors, setting up operations in other countries, acting commercially rather than being subject to government

But the advocates of free capital flows have something even more ambinious in mind; the end of the bilateral oegotiating process itself, Their reasoning is that in a global environ-ment, bilateralism, which involves two coun-tries oegotiating reciprocal rights and benefits, is narrow, fragmented and protectionist. Air-line route rights, they claim, should be negoti-ated multilaterally, with groups of nations such as the European Community negotiating bas-kets of opportunities for whole regions rather

Continued on page II

# A New Airplane Hot From the Computer

By Robert Frank

EATTLE — Boeing threw away the tools of the past when it plunked down \$5 billion to develop a new family of wide-bodied airplanes to sell into the next century. Out went drafting boards, blueprints and costly mock-ups. The 777, and its 132,500 engineered parts, is the first commercial airliner ever to be completely designed on a three-dimensional computer system.

Bocing, however, emphasizes that changes in how it does business are more important than the TTT's digitized design and other technological advances.

"Computers don't create airplanes, people create airplanes," said Barbara Murphy, 777 spokeswoman. "It's important to realize that this is Boeing's first market-driven airplane." "Market-driven" means customer participation from the early design stages. Boeing's objec-

tive: deliver the 777 fast, with fewer late changes, and keep maintenance costs low during its 30year lifespan. Engineers from United Airlines, British Airways, Japan Airlines and All Nippon Airways — the 777's biggest customers to date — work on "de-

sign-build" teams with

Bocing engineers, design-

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URPORTH

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ers, manufacturers and suppliers to create a better airpiane. The French Dassault Systemes-IBM CATIA three-dimensional computerized imaging system is merely the tool teams use to communicate, Ms.

Murphy said. Industry observers say Boeing's "market-driv-en" mantra appeals to bottom-line airline executives in an industry where, following the United States' deregulation of airlines, engineers and technicians no longer make purchasing deci-

have been willing to buy aircraft embodying technological innovations at a more rapid pace," said senior executive positions

aviation consultant Aaron Gellman, "particularly where such innova-tions are represented as lowering the aircraft's operating costs." But Boeing has always been conservative when it comes to including new technology. For instance, electronic "fly-by-wire" guidance systems have been standard features for Airbus Industrie, McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed. The 777 is Boeing's first standard fly-by-wire aircraft, said Mr. Gellman, who is director of the Transportation Center at

With the 777, Boeing missed an opportunity to create the first commercial airliner to take advantage of the latest fiber-optic technology and make the first "fly-by-light" autiner, he said.

By involving airline engineers early in the development process, Mr. Gellman said, Boeing is "trying to make the 777 acceptable to the finance and management and management are supported by the second seco and marketing types."

In a marketing types."

The 777 was launched with United's order for 34 aircraft in October, orders for 777s, worth \$11.66 The 777 was launched with United's order for 32 and at in Country, 1990. Boeing now has 106 confirmed orders for 777s, worth \$11.66 billion, with options on another 93, worth about \$10.23 billion. Other customers include Their Airways, Cathay Pacific, Landa, Emirates and customers include Their Airways, Cathay Pacific, Landa, Emirates and

Euralair, a French charter carrier.

In addition to being the world's largest commercial twin-engine airplane, 777s will have the most powerful engines ever built, hauling 305 to 440 passengers nonstop from London to New York, or, on later to 440 passengers nonstop from London to New York, or, on later models, from Tokyo to Sydney. Bigger, stretched versions are also being

designed.

Another first: optional folding wingtips so it can slip easily into another first: optional folding wingtips so it can slip easily into crowded airport gates. So far, no one has ordered these. 

New alloys and composites will be used in the TTT's tail and other structures, making the simplane 10 percent lighter overall. Less weight translates into lower operating costs for sirlines, which expect to pay \$110-\$130 million per 777.

Seats, galleys and lavatories are designed so airlines can completely change a three-class cabin into, say, all-economy class in 72 hours. On previous planes, the process could take up to two months.

In the late 1980s, Boeing saw a niche between its 767s and 747s being filled by McDonnell Douglas and Airbus Industrie. Airlines are expected to replace 8,850 jets by 2007, many in this mid-to-long-range class. Last to join the race, Boxing lags behind Douglas' MD-11, which is already in service, and Airbus' A330, due for 1993 delivery.

Bocing's new integrated systems lab tests how electronics, hydraulics, flight controls and other operating components work together. It is expected to shave about a year off delivery time, now scheduled for May 1995. This, plus design-build teams using CATIA, "will lead to a re-

duction in late changes by incorporating as much production knowledge as early as possible," Jeff Peace, Bocing's chief

777 project engineer.
"We can have a conversation with a design-build team and have [the subject] come to life in a computerized mock-up," Mr. Peace said.

"What you've got is a real-time tool to look at and judge changes," he

In one case, airline engineers discovered that the TIT's feeling point would require changing airline fueling stands. The position would also make an engine cowling susceptible to damage from dripping fuel during refueling.

Redesigning the rueling point eliminated potential problems and saved customers' operating ex-penses, Mr. Peace said. With CATTA, design drawings are digitized as multicolored solids with shading and highlighting. Images can be viewed

accurately from any perhave moved into airline Boeing engineers use digital, 3-D computer program to design jetliners. spective, including crosssections, and analyzed for weight, balance and stress on other parts and systems. Everyone can see how various pieces fit

> corrected. There's even a digitized "mechanic," which can be sent into holds and bays to determine accessibility for its human counterparts.
>
> And while small "verification models" are being built for some tricky areas like the landing gear, time and money spent on full-scale mock-ups is a thing of the past, Mr. Peace said.

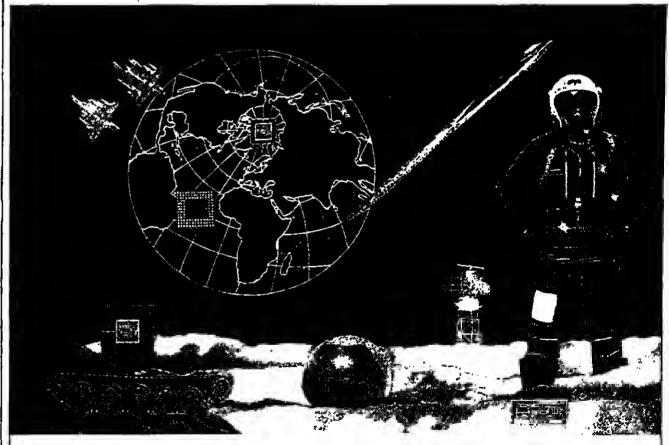
together so misalignments or interference problems can quickly be

Without design-build teams stationed at Boeing or CATIA, airplane development required months of back-and-forth letter-writing as airlines ordered specs, asked for changes and sent back the information, said Jim O'Sullivan, British Airways chief 777 engineer, Now the information is just called up on a screen.

Airlines once felt that one way to get Boeing to budge on demands was "make them feel uncomfortable" by complaining through chain of command or embarrassing the company publicly, Mr. O'Sullivan said. Disputes are now washed our within days - with negotiations behind

"Access demands responsibility," Mr. O'Sullivan said. "Working together, you build relationships and trust instead of trying to dance around the issues. When you do that trace-off, flexibility wins every

ROBERT FRANK is a staff writer for the Orange County [California]



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# Russian Warplanes Chase Hard Currency

By Robert Bailey

ONDON - A particular focus of attention at the 1992 Farnborough Air Show this week is the major effort being mounted by Russian aircraft manufacturers such as Mikoyan, Sukhoi and Yakolev to project their design compe-tence in a bid to attract foreign collaboration and finance as well as win orders for their combat aircraft.

However, even though the show is one of the largest in the history of the event, it cannot disguise the fact that both Russian producers of military aircraft as well as their Western counterparts are facing a crisis. The Cold War is over and with it the costly requirement by air forces for an endless development of new weadoms system

With the fall of political barriers, Moscow is trying hard to enter markets such as the Gulf, which hitherto have been the preserve of Westem manufacturers.

In May, following a visit to the United Arab Emirates, the Russian foreign minister, Andrei "I am not shielding the fact that this visit was a move in a struggle for markets, including the arms markets. We have developed a huge military-industrial complex and now profitable markets for exporting Russian products have

Izvestia suggested that the emirates were likely to buy a number of Sukhoi-25TK ground attack aircraft, one of which had been displayed at last November's Dubai air show. There have also been reports this year that Iran is seeking a \$2.2 billion deal with Russia

to obtain 110 aircraft as well as refits for the 115 Iraqi warplanes that were ferried to Iranian airficids during the Gulf war and which Tehran has decided to keep. New deliveries reportedly include 48 MiG-29s, 24 MiG-31s, 24 MiG-27s, 12 Tupolev-22 bombers and 2 Ilyushin Il-76 AWACS-type aircraft.

The biggest casualty of the new era after the Cold War seems likely to be the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA), with Germany adamant that it will not go ahead with the project, at least as it stands, ostensibly for cost reasons.

France has also put back acquisition of the Dassault-developed Rafale fighter until the end of the 1990s at the earliest. Whether the U.S. F-22 advanced tactical fighter project will survive intact remains to be seen.

The multibillion-dollar program envisages 750 F-22s, now under development by a consortium of Lockheed, General Dynamics and Boeing, being delivered to the U.S. Air Force starting in 2002. The order will sustain America's acrospace industry as a top-line military aircraft producer well into the next century. Without a go-ahead for the EFA, many see Europe's capability to produce combat aircraft



Tail plane emblem of Su-25, designated "Frogfoot" by NATO.

as likely to erode steadily with a consequent loss of jobs and expertise. But the German defense minister, Volker Rühe, argues strongly that the EFA is an anachronism in the post-

Debate also rages over the cost of producing the EFA. The German government has assessed the price of each aircraft at \$95 million. Attempts are being made to reduce the ultimate

'fly away" price to a considerably lower level. There seems little chance of compromise at the next meeting of the participating countries defense ministers in November. Mr. Rühe insists that the Jäger-90 project, as it is known in Germany, is dead and that the only hope of continuing with Britain, Italy and Spain is on the basis of developing a new "lighter and

British Aerospace's managing director, John Weston, has suggested that his company could still meet the Royal Air Force's requirement for 250 EFAs within a three-nation program for no increased cost. But going it alone seems unlikely and purchase of U.S. aircraft the most likely fallback option for Britain as well as its

other EFA partners.

The demise of the EFA program would come as a relief to U.S. aerospace companies, which, like expectant beneficiaries from an impending bereavement, are feigning a polite

detachment. The scene will change after No-vember if the EFA is written off, Then, one of the most intense American marketing efforts ever mounted in Europe will be made.

Other markets will also affected by the November meeting's outcome, McDonnell Douglas has stated that Sandi Arabia is likely to purchase the Eurofighter, particularly if it is denied future deliveries of F-15s.

An end to the EFA would mean that, in the future, only France would be in a position to address key export markets such as the Middle East in competition with the United States and Russia, with the latter keen to carve out new

There is little doubt that the former Soviet republics, and in particular Russia, which inherited 85 percent of the former Soviet Union's aerospace industry, desperately needs the for-eign exchange generated by export income to sustain their defense industries.

Without hard currency, new development programs are likely to collapse. The Sukhoi Design Bureau chief, Vladimir Babak, says the bureau seeks to involve foreign partners in development of its Sukhoi Su-37 multirole combat aircraft. Yakolev aimilarly is hoping to find foreign funding for development of its Yak-141 supersonic advanced short takeoffvertical landing fighter.

There seems, though to be a certain naiveté on the part of Russian designers, who, while gifted engineers and often brilliant in their product concepts, have little knowledge or understanding of the realities of free market economics or financial risk.

OLLABORATION with Western companies, even in the civil field, is proving slow to develop. Virtually nothing has been heard, for example, of the link between Sukhoi and Gulfstream of the United States, much heralded at the 1989 Paris Air Show, when it was announced that the two would work on plans for a super-

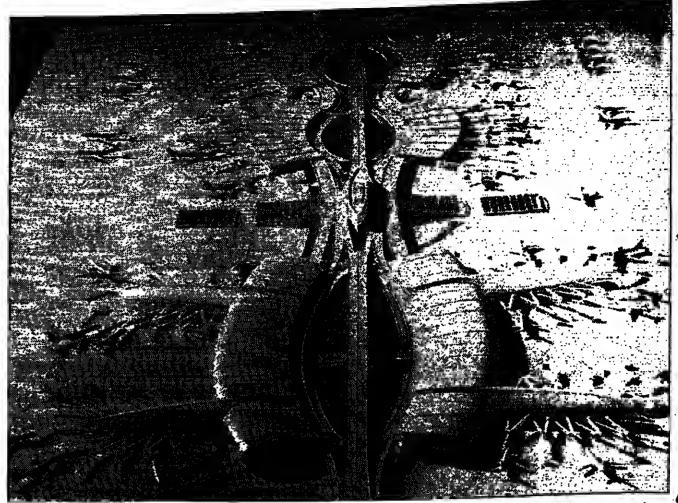
sonic business jet.

Pressure by the Russian side for full-scale development of a prototype has received the cold shoulder from Gulfstream.

Boeing Commercial Airplane Gronp, though, has recently said it would work on plans to set up a technical research center near oscow, which it has undertaken to finance. This will be aimed at tapping potential Russian knowledge in metallurgy, mathematics, aero-dynamics and computer software.

The end of the Cold War may in the years to come allow the emergence of a genuinely global aerospace industry, but that would take time to develop — perhaps too long for today's hard-pressed defense manufacturing sector.

ROBERT BAILEY is a London-based writer



At Charles de Gaulle airport, a new terminal 3, foreground, will be connected to terminal 2 by a train station.

# France Promotes 'Golden Hub' Airport

Continued from page I

the authority has budgeted 12 billion francs for infrastructure development.

Jean Fleury, the newly appointed president of ADP, said this strategy has already begun to pay off. "We have already obtained good re-sults, not only with Air France, which is to be expected, but with both American and Asian lines," Mr. Flenry said. A quarter of the traffic at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle, he said, is composed of in-transit passenger

The Paris airports in 1991 handled 45.3 million people, a 3.3 percent decline from 1990, and 853,000 tons of cargo, down 2.2 percent. It was the first decline in traffic registered by ADP since 1968.

In 1991, Paris was the second-ranked airport complex for passenger traffic behind London, with 60.7 million passengers at its four airports. Frankfurt was third with 27.9 million passengers. For freight, however, Paris was third, behind Frankfurt, with 1 million tons, and London, with 898,000 tons.

Despite the 1991 setback, ADP still is counting on an average 5 percent growth in passenger traffic, which would result in 60 million passengers in 1996.

To prepare for this load, the authority is focusing on Roissy-Charles de Gaulle (CDG), located in a rural zone northeast of Paris, which has abundant space for expansion. With 21.9 million passengers in 1991, CDG could be expanded to a theoretical capacity limit of 80 million. Orly, located south of Paris in a suburban zone, handled 23.2 million passengers last year, not too far below its theoretical ceiling,

estimated at around 30 million.

ADP's investment program at CDG includes the completion of the fourth hall, "C," at terminal 2, set for 1993; construction of the first phase of a new terminal 3, to be in service by 1996; development of a third runway, to be ready by 1997; and construction of an inter-connection station for the future northern line of the TGV high-speed train, set for 1994. This station, situated between terminals 2 and 3, will also serve an extension of the RER regional train system, running from the center of Paris, while also connecting to a new automated subway system, planned for service in 1996, that will link the three terminals with 24passenger cars leaving every 35 seconds.

ADP is also boosting freight-handling ca-

pacity at CDG. By 1993, the airport will have in service two new air freight stations.

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Smaller airports are also on the move. For example, Lyon's Satolas sirport, with around 4 million passengers a year currently, is planning to spend more than 360 million francs through 1995 to expand its national and international wings, in addition to the 600 million france being spent on a new TGV station at the airport. Bernard Chaffange, director of Satolas, said a new runway is also needed to facilitate Lyon's strategy of becoming a "regional hub." Already, he said, 12 percent of Lyon's traffic is composed of people just passing through to change planes for another destination.

According to the airport managers association, the Nice-Côte d'Azur airport, the second largest in France with 5.5 million passengers. has programmed investments of \$15 million francs through 1995. In the same period, Marseille's airport, with 4.5 million passengers, plans to spend 400 million francs; Toulouse, with 3 million passengers, 435 million francs; and Bordeaux, with 2.2 million passengers, 369 million francs.

JACQUES NEHER is a journalist based in

# **Eurofighter Will Be Leaner If Not Meaner**

By Conrad de Aenlle

ARIS - If a camel is a horse designed by a committee, then the European Fighter Aircraft looks like one very a lot of trouble lumbering off the ground.

Although Germany put the four-country, \$40-billion project in peril when it decided two months ago to pull out, industry observers are confident that the Eurofighter will be built, maybe with the Germans and maybe not, but definitely in a downsized version.

"I think some form of European Fighter Aircraft will indeed fly, but it will be a cheaper Howard Wheeldon, an acrospace analyst at the Daiwa Institute of Research in London. "I think the Germans will come to heel, but they will be seen as having their way by dramatically reducing development costs.

Mark Lambert, editor in chief of Jane's All the World's Aircraft, also sees a happy ending to the drama, even if he isn't sure all the actors

will play their scripted roles. "My own feeling is they will come to an agreement by which the program can continue at reduced price, and Germany may or may not stay in it," he commented. The chances are "50-50, because [Chancellor Helmut] Kohl and his party are in such trouble, Germany is so pacifist and they're worried about the cost of

Bonn's reticence is easy to understand. The cost of bringing the two halves of Germany back together has been high and has produced a severe economic slump. Also, the end of the Cold War has eliminated any pressing need to heavily rearm. Defense Minister Volker Rühe has promised drastie cuts in military spending

costly, it also must realize that there are costs in not building it, as well. The new geopolitical reality has changed the type of fighter aircraft

needed by the four consortium partners (the others are Britain, Spain and Italy), but they could all benefit from adding the computeroperated, multipurpose plane to their military

repertoires.

"If you have a proper, fully rounded air force, then you must have an airplane like EFA, and none of the four countries have anything like it," Mr. Lambert pointed out. And then there is the matter of jobs, some-

thing in insufficient supply now in Germany.
"If they cancel EFA," he said, "they lose 12,000 very advanced people." By other estimates, including that of Deutsche Aerospace,

Germany must realize that there are costs in not building the plane, as well.

the chief German contractor on the project, the job loss in Germany could reach 20,000. Fore-casts of job losses are twice as high in Britain. Deutsche Acrospace is proceeding as though

it expects to dive back into the program. It has gone back to the drawing board with its three partners to dream up a leaner, meaner fighting

"The question is to see how much you can shrink the aircraft to save costs and maintain a system with sufficient performance for doing the tasks it must do," explained Christian Poppe, a spokesman for the Daimler-Benz sub-Sidiary.

The study, intended to cut costs by 30 per-

cent, is expected to be done by this fall. Then, he said, we must see if it pleases all the defense ministries, then the politicians. First, it

is a political question."

Clearly, political has played as big a part in putting the EFA together as has technology.

The workload was divided up in such a way as to maximize jobs, if not efficiency,

The plans called for Deutsche Aerospace to build the center fuselage and tail, while Con-strucciones Aeronauticas of Spain would do the rear fuselage. British Aerospace was to put together the right wing, with the left wing going to Italy's Alenia. As one observer commented, if nothing else, left turns would be executed with a little more panache.

This is not the cheapest way to build an

But even though such collaborative efforts boost costs, the contractors can come out ahead in the long run, Mr. Lambert suggested: "What people have said about these big cooperative programs is they tend to cost 15 to 20 itself, but because of the large number built, each one costs less. EFA is not as expensive as the German political parties are claiming and is not terribly expensive for what it is."

UT it must be made even less expen-Of it must be made even less expensive. Ways to do that include leaving Germany out of it, a terrible idea by Deutsche Aerospace's redoning Dentsche Aerospace's reckoning.

"I don't think that is the decisive factor in the process of developing an airplane," Mr. Poppe said. "What is wanted by the German Ministry of Defense and the others is a cheaper aircraft in itself, an aircraft adapted by the new requirements of the security situation," but one built by the original consortium.

The contractor surely would not like another idea being tossed about: scrapping the project altogether and using surplus MiG-29s. The Soviet fighters come cheap, and Germany already has a bunch of them that were thrown into the bargain when it acquired its eastern states. That might result in short-term savings, but, again, many skilled jobs would be lost, jobs that might come in handy later.

"The MiG-29 is an excellent aircraft, but do you dare risk killing off your acrospace indus-try?" Mr. Whoeldon asked.

#### U.S. Carriers Fight to Pull Out of Stall with real impovations, in the long

Continued from page I

tive. The revenue return is simply not sufficient to cover costs." Dogfights among airlines are nothing new. They have been going on since the industry was deregulated in the late 1970s. Each carrier had the same shot at each

route and each one took it. Some

did it the right way, namely the big "American, United and Delta, especially American, were thinking 10 years in the future," said Brian Clancy, an airline analyst at Global Aviation Associates. "People thought in the early '80s that maybe they were a little aggressive in their capital expenditure, but American Airlines has perfected

the long view; they can look out 10 What they saw back then was the need for the hub-and-spoke network that has become the standard system for getting people

from here to there.

With hub-and-spoke operations, it's the magic of math," Mr. Clancy explained. "When you have a hub with several spokes it becomes a factoral operation." A hub and six spokes, for instance, gives an airline 36 routes. "The weaker carriers have poorly positioned hubs and not many of

What they do have are a lot of expenses. "The phenomenon in the airline industry is it has not only high capital costs but high operating costs," he noted. "The airplanes are extremely expensive to buy and they're expensive to



Most of those costs are fixed, including labor and debt payments on the planes, making com-mercial aviation a highly leveraged business. That means it is highly profitable during good times. But these, of course, are not good times.

"It's a classic case of an industry with a lot of debt suffering a decline in sales," Mr. Perkins said. "A modest decline in sales means

a huge decline in the bottom line."

The recession's impact on sales is just cyclic, but other factors may hurt airline business long after a recovery takes hold. The emergence of fax machines and tele-conferencing is keeping business-men in the office instead of on the road. To try to lure them back, some airlines have cut business

If business travelers are balking at flying, another reason may be that they are sick of paying all that money and then finding out that the passenger sitting next to them paid for coach and got an upgrade.
Flying, industry observers note, is losing its glamour.

Nowadays, one airline manager said, "any bum in a T-shirt and blue jeans can get on a plane."

A big problem, Mr. Perkins believes, is that the airlines, too, are settling for being ordinary by "be-having as a classic commodity market." He said: "The competitors recognize their primary prod-uct is not different enough in customers' eyes from their competitors to allow for any prio-ing differential. Unless these second-tier zirlines can come out

emblem of prestige, and one of the

first political acts of a newly

emerging country has been to es-tablish one.

market share, yet none of these grys seems to have the vision or guts to come out and innovate." He sees no lasting solution in airlines, as is becoming fashion-

term, they're going to keep losing

What the airlines need to do, Mr. Perkins suggests, is offer "a better product at the same price or the same product at a lower price." One that does the former, be said, is Midwest Express, a small carrier based in Milwaukee. He says they offer "first-class service at coach prices.'

On the other end is Southwest Airlines, a "no frills, low cost" airline. "They kind of go their own way," he observed. "If a fare war develops that undercuts, they'll match, but they're not another 'me-too' airline," It is also the only consequential airline making s profit these days.

When will the others join it? Observers keep pushing back the date of an expected recovery. Mr. Murphy's best guess is the second half of 1993.

Mr. Clancy said: "1993-94 could be the golden years of the airline industry, according to some people. It's a function of how we come out of this recession. . . . My bet is [that a recovery will take hold) by 1994."

Of course, there is no telling who will be around then to recover.

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Continued from page I

tional airlines, is increasingly seen as the means to schieve that end. "It has been my conviction for some time that a liberalization of

tation secretary Yet, the old beliefs die hard.

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#### Deals Challenge National Lines cline of the national carrier. A national airline has long been an

OREOVER, the less developed coun-

than for individual countries. Foreign investment, which would cre-ate multinational rather than na-

the rules governing foreign investment would be the most effective possible challenge to the bilateral negotiating process," said Jeffrey Shane, the U.S. assistant transpor-

Some countries, particularly in the developing world, have emotional and practical objections to the de-

developed countries, particularly those dependent on tourism, say they can ill afford to hands of foreigners. "As soon as there is a crisis in a country, foreign airlines draw back," said Mohammed Mekonar, president of Royal Air Maroc. They don't have the obligation to serve us in good times and bad." Even Jean-Luc Dehaene, Belgium's new prime minister, said it would be "unthinkable" for Belgium to be

But it is becoming increasingly thinkable and for very specific reasons. The thawing of the Cold War has weakened the argument that civil airlines are vital to national defense. The demands of the industry for capital, from whatever in London.

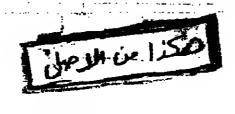
without a national airline.

source, are blurring the impor-tance of the nationality issue. And many governments, plagoed by debt, can no longer afford to subsidize their national carriers. That is the reason behind the moves to airline privatization in countries

as diverse as Mexico and Greece. With tougher airline competition now firmly entrenched in Europe and the United States, the trend toward consolidation of airlines will accelerate. More carriers will merge, and some national car-ners will disappear. It is commonly accepted that there will only be around five major aidines in Europe by the end of the century.

Whether the benefits of more liberal investment rules will be asked suggest remains to be seen. One conclusion is certain: Foreign investment will be one of the driving forces behind aviation changes in

RON KATZ is a free-lance jour-nalist and aviation consultant living



# Airbus for the Long 'Thin' Routes

By Barry James

ARIS — This year's Famborough Air Show in England features the public debut of Airbus Industrie's A340 jetliner, billed as the world's longestrange passenger aircraft.
The aircraft is the first four-engined jet to be

built by the Toulouse-based consortium. It and its twin-engined sister, the A330, which is due to make its maiden flight in October, are de signed to meet several evolutions in the world

Typically, the A340 will be used on what the industry calls long "thin" routes, where there are not enough passengers to justify use of a Boeing 747. This could be an untested new route that a carrier is seeking to develop; or routes linking distant secondary cities with major hubs; or on trunk routes where carriers

need to angment services at peak periods.

The A340 is being built in two versions. The The A340 is being built in two versions. The shorter-fuselage, longer-range A340-200 will be able to carry 262 passengers distances of up to 7,850 naurical miles (14,500 kilometers). The three-class A340-300 will seat 295 passengers with a maximum range of 7,300 naurical miles, allowing nonstop flights, for example, from Southeast Asia to Europe. This version will be available to airlines from the last quarter of 1995, according to Airbus.

1995, according to Airbus.
The Airbus A330, with a range of up to 4,700 nautical miles and capacity of 335 passengers, is designed specifically to help airlines overcome the lack of capacity at major airports. It will typically fly on medium-range trunk routes, currently served by smaller capacity jets. A later version, with higher thrust engines and an extended range of 5,500 nantical miles

enabling trans-Atlantic operations, will go into

As Jan Pierson, Airbus Industrie's chief executive officer, explained in a recent speech, "Today's practice of flying a couple of 150-scaters, minutes apart, by the same airline, between two points is significantly more costly than serving the same or larger number of passengers with one crew and one airplane. Likewise, 300 passengers in one aircraft rather than 300 passengers in two airplanes, multiplied by hundreds of airways and city-pairs, would provide a great deal more elasticity and

capacity in the airways system."

Not surprisingly, Airbus listened carefully to its customers before embarking on what it calls its "horses for courses" A330/A340 program, and has already captured 258 firm orders from 29 airlines, according to a spokesman for the

This represents about half the sales of medium-capacity, long-range aircraft. Boeing has sold 106 of its 777 aircraft to nine airlines for delivery starting in 1995, while McDonnell Douglas has 173 orders from 26 airlines for its

Certification of the A340 is expected in December, with the first deliveries to Lufthansa of Germany and Air France scheduled for early the following month. The first six pro-duction A340 sircraft are being used on route-proving flights around the world. First deliveries of the A330 are scheduled for the last

quarter of next year.

The development of the A330/A340 range is a key part of Airbus's strategy to gain at least a third of the world market in all sectors. The company is developing a short-range, 130-pas-senger airliner, the A319, to compete primarily on routes that are likely to open up with the

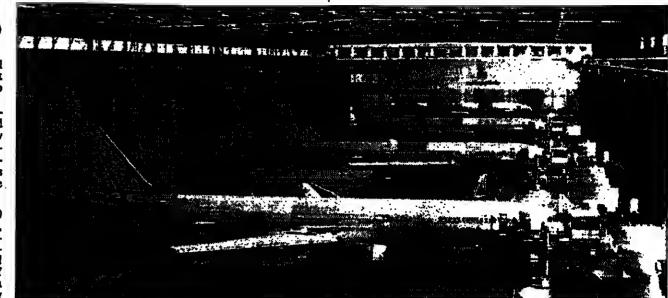
deregulation of air traffic in Europe, and is still working on the development of a jumbo jet carrying between 600 and 800 passengers to compete with the Boeing 747.

"Forcast traffic growth coupled with increasing congestion problems on the ground and in the air," Mr. Pierson said, "is now leading to an acceleration in demand for widebody aircraft into the next century. As a consequence, average aircraft size, which now is around 174 seats, will grow to 241 seats in the

LTHOUGH the A330 and the A340 are intended for different purposes, they share a common design philosophy and many of the same ele-ments, including cockpits and computerized fly-by-wire control systems based on those of the medium-range, twin-jet A320. The system is designed to allow pilots the freedom to fly the aircraft within a permitted range of speeds heights and maneuver levels, but prevent potentially dangerous situations such as stalling flying too fast or manuvering too violently.

The fuscinge of both aircraft is based on that of carlier wide-body A300 and A310 jets, which are designed to carry standard freight containers under the passenger deck. The air-craft share a common tail plane and vertical fin made of weight-saving carbon fiber. The tail unit contains five tons of fuel, which is pumped as needed to maintain center-of-gravity balance in flight, an idea developed from the supersonic Concorde jet.

Airbus has refined a central maintenance system already used on the A320. The system records any malfunctions aboard the aircraft to enable ground staff to quickly locate and replace faulty equipment.



Assembly line of Airbus Industrie's A330 and A340.

بكنامن الاحل

The A330 and A340 also have in common a new slender wing, incorporating large up-tilted winglets designed to save fuel at crusing speed. The wings have full spen leading-edge slats and flaps to exert maximum lift for takeoffs and

A lot of thought has gone into the internal configuration and the comfort of passengers, an important consideration on nonstop flights of 15 hours or longer. First- and business-class cabins will have the option of a business center. equipped with telephones, fax and telex maes linked to the ground by satellite relay. Airbus said it has tried to "overcome the negative atmosphere of mass transportation associated with the rear cabins of other very

long-range aircraft" by providing a more spacious, airy and relaxing layout. Seats will be eight abreast, with no passenger more than one seat from the aisle. The cabins will feature large overhead luggage bins to meet passengers' demands to be able to carry on large mantities of baggage.

The aircraft is built on a modular design that allows galleys and washrooms to be positioned anywhere in the cabin.

In fact, such is the flexibility of the design that the A340 can be configured to carry between 130 passengers in spacious inxury to 440 passengers on high-density long-haul charter flights. But Airbus says the three-class layout with less than 300 passengers will be the nor mal configuration.

Strictly regulated duty hours means that the A340 will usually take off with four pilots, who will fly the plane in shifts. Rather than blocking off revenue-earning seats as a rest area for the crew, the manufacturer offers the option of a sleeping compartment behind the flight deck. or a complete rest area under the floor for a seven-person crew. The under-floor rest area is built into the area occupied by a standard pallet, and can be removed if the space is needed for revenue cargo.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the Interna-

# Calling the Office From 35,000 Feet

Airline Telephony Arrives

By John Burgess

ASHINGTON their seats aboard seven USAir jets that ply routes in the United States find a new piece of equipment awaiting them, a small video screen, mounted just above the

fold-down tray table. There is also a small telephone at each seat. The screen can be used in flight to summon up stock quotes transmitted as bursts of data from the ground or to compose fax messages to be transmitted down or to play video games. The phone works for outgoing calls.

Angelan Milde Law

Step by step, up-to-the-minute communications is making its way to the airline passenage cabin, once as out-of-reach as the fair side of the moon. USAir's is the first

> A satellite call from a transoceanic flight runs \$8 per minute and more.

digital technology of computers and to bring data services to the

International airlines are get-ting into the act, too, installing special antennas on the jets' fuselages to beam communications directly up to satellites during trans-

The airlines involved include Lufthansa, Air France, British Airways, United Airlines, North west Airlines, Cathay Pacific, Quantas, Sandia, All Nippon Air-ways and Japan Airlines, All in all, roughly 170 aircraft, both commercial and private, are using satellite links this way.

The goal is to let the passenge

do any type of communicating that is possible at home or the office: telephone calls, faxes, elec-tronic mail, data-base searching "Modern telephony at 35,000 feet" is how Mark Schneider, vice president of marketing at U.S. aviation communications leader

GTE Airfone, describes it.

Costs can be stiff: A call from the USAir jets costs \$2 a minute. A satellite call from a transoceanic flight runs \$8 per minute and more. Still, airlines are betting that enough people find the isolation of air travel sufficiently unsettling

to assure a prosperous business.
Satellite calls handled by Communications Satellite Corp. of Washington, D.C., are generally running only 3-4 minutes spiece. dunning only 3-4 minutes apiece.

Most seem to be of the "Tm running behind schedule" variety,
hather than friendly chat or negotiations of business deals.

But, notes First

quite a bit longer — coming from corporate jets. So you have to assume that the business deals are

going on, too." The business was pioneered by GTE Airfone, an Illinois company that in 1984, with a call from an American Airlines jet heading from Dallas to Chicago, inaugurated the world's first passenger phone service. Today, Airfone serves almost 1,800 aircraft plying routes in North America.

The rest of the world has been slow to follow. Europe is still working to introduce its Terrestrial Flight Telephone System, which will relay calls to a grid of ground stations, as does Airfone's.

Airfone's calls of this type are transmitted using aging analog technology that depicts conversasions as variations in radio waves. Now the industry is graduating to higher-capacity, truer-to-life digi-

representing the ones and zeroes of computer language.

At the same time, it is drawing Passengers taking on satellites for service over oceans or over countries that have no ground relay stations.

In the United States, it has become a highly competitive race. In May this year, Airfone was beaten to the digital world by In-Flight Phone Corp., the company that provides USAir's links. In-Flight Phone is headed by Jack Goeken a scrappy entrepreneur who founded Airfone, then sold it to the U.S. telephone giant GTE

Corp.
Airfone has laid plans to begin switching on digital service in North America early in 1993. It will offer a similar sctup, with vid-co acceens and telephones at the passenger seat and a range of data

> the global network of the Inmarsat consortium, headquartered in

Companies foresee a global integration of ground stations and satellites. Sensors aboard an air-craft would listen to determine if a ground station was within range, allowing a lower-cost call. Other-wise, it would connect the call through a satellite.

In-Flight Phone, for instance, is building a ground station in Greenland. The idea is that passengers on the roughly 300 daily trans-Atlantic flights will have a one-hour window as they pass the island in which they can make lower-cost calls using the ground

Passengers who want to receive messages while in flight unist "register" electronically by punching numbers into the phones after boarding. This signals to the com-

boarding. I ms signals to the con-minications system what plane and scat they are in.

But the industry is divided over whether to allow people on the ground to call passengers directly. Airlines and regulators generally frown on the idea of a cabin full of incing phones saving it would

ringing phones, saying it would disturb other passengers.

So, Airfone's digital system will not ring but will signal an incoming call by silently flashing a signal on the passenger's video screen. In-Flight Phone plans a paging sys-tem: People on the ground will re-quest a traveler to call them back.

**OMMUNICATIONS** companies are fast new applications. Ann-rest jacks into which passengers could plug laptop computers and send or receive electronic mail is one, duty-free shopping is another. In this scenario, "customers have the ability to order something and have it waiting for them when they land," says Airfone's Mr. Schneider.

Flight attendants doubling as on-board travel agents might type on keyboards to make car and hotel reservations for passengers as planes neared landing, or new connecting flight reservations if arrival was late. Passengers might order drinks and meals using their video screens.

The American newspaper USA Today, meanwhile, has just launched an audio entertainment service called Sky Radio. It uses satellites to beam live news, weather, sports and financial in-

weather, sports and infancial information to passengers, who get it as a channel on their headsets.

The new communication channels are also coming to the cockpit to keep crew members in better touch with air traffic controllers and sining headquarters. High-freeness radio links now used may quency radio links now used may not work at all in bad weather.

JOHN BURGESS writes on business and technology for The Wash-

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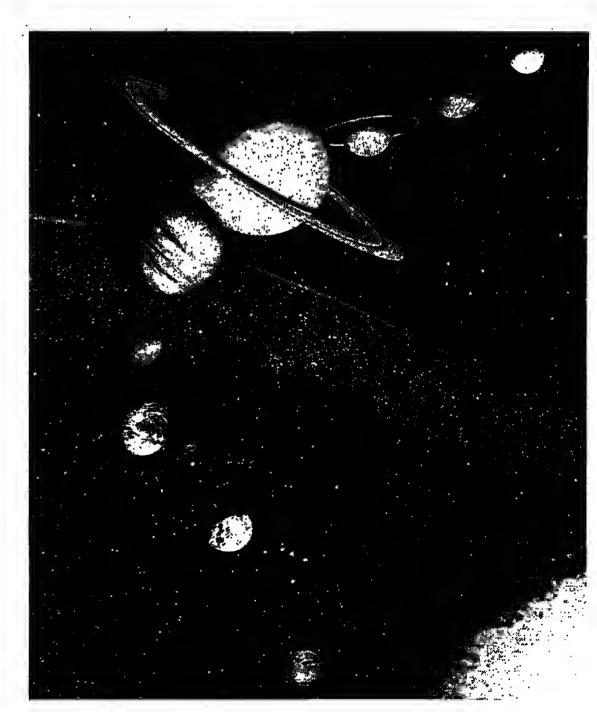
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**Politics** 

Hold Un

Airbus Asserts

Chinese Carriers

Want 12 Planes

FARNBOROUGH, England — Airbus Industrie said Sunday that

it had tentative pacts to sell various Chinese airlines 12 passenger air-craft for \$1.5 billion, but the deals

were blocked by political problems. Jean Pierson, the Airbus manag-

### CAPITAL MARKETS

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## Rising Political Confidence **Bolsters European Bonds**

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS - Buoyed by Britain's show of force to hold the value of sterling and by polls showing a swing of support in France for the Maastricht Treaty, European bond markets last week got a taste of what to expect if confidence can be restored in the stability of exchange rates and continued commit-

restored in the stability of exchange rates and continued commit-ment to convergence in inflation performance within Europe. Prices rose dramatically, pushing down yields on 10-year govern-ment bonds. Yields on starting issues fell 39 basis points and on franc bonds by 32 basis points. In the European Courency Unit market, yields dropped 47 basis points, or nearly half a percentage point. The move in Britain had the look of a real move into bonds. The

government announced that foreign-currency borrowings equal to £7.3 billion would be converted to sterling — creating de-mand to support it in the for-eign-exchange market — and used to finance government spending that otherwise would have been raised in the domestic bond market significantly light-

Britain's sterling plan and a French warming to Maastricht helped.

ening the projected issuance calendar. By contrast, the sharp move in the Ecu sector had all the earmarks of dealers marking up prices in the anticipation of business they hope will return.

"It's questionable whether the market can hold its gains," said Bob Tyley, London-based analyst at Banque Paribas. "The size of

the move was not representative of substantial buying."

While he insisted "there is good value in the Ecu market," he warned the sector remained vulnerable to a French rejection of the treaty on European Community economic and monetary union in the referendum to be held Sept. 30. He said he saw greater safety in the French bond market. "There is a similar upside potential and better downside support if the vote is 'no.' "

B UT IN FRANCE the cash market appeared more influenced by speculative positioning in the futures market than by a dramatic surge in the demand to buy bonds outright. Bankers reported that long-term investors remained cautious, preferring to watch from on the sidelines and miss a good part of the rally in European bonds awaiting the outcome of the French vote on Sept. 20. Even a "yes" vote does not alleviate all of the strain within the EC's fixed exchange-rate system. The Europeans still have to

struggle with the conflict of the high short-term interest rates — imposed by Germany—needed to maintain exchange rates and the lower interest rates needed to spur growth and halt the increase in But analysts said they expected a powerful move out of cash Deutsche marks and into long-term bonds of the neglected European markets once the doubts have been shed about the march

towards economic and monetary union. Apart from the lira, which is expected to devalue come what may, currencies like sterling and the franc, which are so near their floor

See CAPITAL, Page 11

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed

of 230 Internationally investable stocks from 20 countries.

Week ending September 4, dally closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

# Patent Trade Wars Pit U.S. Against Japan

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO - When Nikon Corp., the Japanese camera maker, agreed two weeks ago to pay \$45 million to Honeywell Inc. to settle patent-infringement charges, it became one of the latest casualties in what some people

here are calling the "patent wars."

And even as they complain loudly about

American demands for royalties, Japanese
companies are demanding, and winning,
large royalty payments from Japanese companies for the use of patented technology. But angry Japanese companies are prepar-ing to fight back at what they view as exces-

sive American demands.

They are beging up their long-neglected patent departments, actively looking for cases of infringement and boning up on the American jury system, which they see as both inscrutable and biased against them.

lenging patent claims of Texas Instruments according to the Bank of Japan. Inc. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp. is challenging Wang Laboratories' patent demands

growing portfolio of patents. They are learning from the U.S. way of doing business," said Hiroyuki Kamano, a Tokyo lawyer. "Japanese companies are be-coming more aggressive about making mon-ey through royalties."

New aggressiveness by the Japanese may have ominous implications for American

ceived from other nations for its patents, But there are signs that the balance is

shifting. In recent years the companies re-ceiving the most patents in the United States have been Japanese. In the future, Japanese companies may be in a position to collect large payments from American companies.

Their patent power is superior to us still," said Tadayoshi Homma, general manager of the intellectual property licensing department of Mitsubishi Electric. "In the next

century, things may be different."

Some signs of that are now emerging.

Honeywell's settlement with Nikon was part of a broader settlement that calls for the capolis company to receive \$124.1 miloth inscrutable and biased against them. companies, some experts say. Until now, lion from seven companies, five of them In July, Sanyo Electric Co. sued Texas Japanese manufacturers have relied on for- Japanese, for the use of its auto-focus tech-

By Frank Swoboda and Warren Brown

Members of a United Anno Workers union local voted to end a crippling nine-day strike at a General Motoxs Corp. parts plant in Ohio in a showdown viewed by many Wall Street analysts as an early test of the company's ability to carry out a reorganization plan involving the loss of thousands of jobs.

The agreement, which was overwhelmingly approved Saturday by the local union membership, appeared to be at least a temporary victory for the union

peared to be at least a temporary victory for the union as GM pursues plans to close 21 plants and eliminate

Since the start of the strike, many Wall Street

analysts have said they considered the walkout a test

of strength between GM and the union over the

company's ability to carry out the massive restructur-

ing plan.

Shortly after the agreement was approved, GM officials announced that operations at the struck plant in Lordstown, Ohio, would resume with the start of

the third shift Saturday night and continue through

the holiday weekend in an effort to restore operations

quickly at nine GM assembly plants that had been idled because of the strike at the parts plant, putting

more than 40,000 people out of work,
Although complete details of the agreement were
not immediately clear, union officials said the compa-

ny had backed down from its original plan to elimi-

nate 240 skilled-trade jobs at the Lordstown operation

The strike began Aug. 27 over grievances that objected to the elimination of skilled-trade jobs as well as health and safety issues, which also were resolved Saturday. The dispute did not involve the basic

and relocate them to other GM stamping plants.

more than 74,000 jobs over the next three years.

Instruments in federal court in San Franciscian technology. In 1991, Japan paid \$3.2 nology. But one of those agreements, with container than agree to pay what it called billion more in fees for patents than it remarks on the container of Japan, requires Honeywell to unreasonable royalties. Fujitsu is also chalcing the container of those agreements, with a view toreview Canon's technology with a view to-ward paying royalties to Canon in the future.

Another harbinger of the future may be seen in Hitachi Ltd., which was rudely reminded of the importance of intellectual property in 1982, which it was caught in an FBI "sting" operation and accused of trying to steal severes from IBM

Hitachi, which until 1984 paid out more in royalties than it took in, last year recorded a net profit of \$110 million from royalties, helped by a special sales force that sells licenses for its technology.

"We want to aggressively otilize intellectual property rights as our big asset," said Katsuo Ogawa, general manager of Hitachi's See PATENTS, Page 11

Earlier last week, m avoid a strike at the neighboring assembly plant in Lordstown, GM agreed to add 600 jobs to the operation there and fill them with hid-

Despite this apparent concession to the union at Lordstown, Gerald Knechtel, GM's vice president for

personnel, said the agreements would not interfere

with the company's restructuring plans.

This agreement does not impinge on our ability to meet our restructuring targets while providing job and

income security and addressing other needs of the employees of that operation," he said.

The automaker has been under heavy pressure from

outside members of its board of directors and Wall

Street investors to streamline its operations and re-

duce the number of car models it produces. GM announced the restructuring last year after posting a loss of more than \$7 billion in 1991 in its core car

Although GM and union officials have insisted that

the Lordstown strike was strictly a local dispute and

not part of a national union strategy to soften up the

company for next year's contract negotiations, the job

security terms of the weekend agreement are likely to help set the rules of engagement for the new bargaining round. Union contracts with GM, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. expire in September 1993.

After Saturday's ratification meeting, the United

Auto Workers regional director, Warren Davis, issued

a statement warning that the agreement may not be the end of GM's disputes with the union.

work at becoming more efficient and cost-effective, many local unions at other locations will have to

repeat the lessons we taught GM here," Mr. Davis

"I am sure that as General Motors continues to

operations in North America.

Crippling GM Strike Called Off

ing director, said the European air-craft consortium hoped to con-clude the deals by the end of the year, but he refused to identify the problems holding them up.

The difficulty of the situation is linked to political problems be-

#### Taiwan Aerospace reports a manu-facturing deal with BAe. Page IL

tween two governments," he said.
"The problem is not in our hands," Industry executives who asked not to be named said the sticking point was China's anger at French efforts to sell Mirage fighter planes to Taiwan, over which China

claims sowereignty.

The United States last week said it planned to sell F-16 fighters to Taiwan, ruling out a Mirage sale, but the Chinese apparently remain annoyed at France. To smooth relations, France has proposed sup-plying electronic radar gear for MiG-29s China is buying from

Mr. Pierson said the sales includwhich can seat 335 people, and six twin-engine A-300-600, a 266-per-son model. He also said United Parcel Service of America Inc. is talking to Airhus about buying about 35 A-300-600 freighters.

But, he added, the downturn in worldwide aviation would probably last at least another year, and may force Airbus to further curtail its short-term production schedule. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

# A Kind of Hush Settles On Currency Markets

PARIS — The frenzy appears to be gone, leaving the foreign-exchange market anxiously counting the days until the outcome of the French referendum, which will be the next occasion for turmoil, according in analysts.

The one exception is the lira, which is expected to remain under daily pressure. Devahuation is widely considered inevitable, regardless of how France votes on the Maastricht Treaty for European Community economic and monetary union in its Sept. 20 referendum.

Italy was isolated as the EC country with the weakest and most

suspect currency last week when Britain stunned foreign-exchange traders by amouncing it had arranged to borrow the equivalent of £7.3 billion (\$14.53 billion) in foreign currency to support sterling.

Conversion of the loans, mostly in Deutsche marks, would create demand for sterling and eliminate the immediate need for Britain to raise interest rates. Doubts that the government could afford to boost

rates, given the severity of the recession, fed expectations of a forced realignment of exchange rates throughout the European Community. "The basic message to potential speculators is 'don't mess with us,' "said the weekly report of the London-based James Capel & Co. Sterling closed below its best level of the week, but at 2.8 DM, the pound remained comfortably above its floor level of 2.7780 DM,

where it had hovered prior to the announcement By significantly reducing tensions within the Community's fixed exchange-rate mechanism, the British also contributed to easing the

While the U.S. currency has its own worries, the dollar inevitably gets entangled in the intra-European problems. A sell-off of European currencies for purchases of marks invariably promotes weakness

of the dollar against the mark also. This does not mean the dollar is out of danger. Its biggest burden is

See DOLLAR, Page 11

#### **London Notebook**

# Time for a Bundesbank of England?

With the pound under pressure, pressure that will only intensify if French voters reject the Maastricht Treaty on Sept. 20, many economists are suggesting that the time has come to take responsibility for monetary policy out of the hands of the Treasury and give it to an independent Bank of England.

That step, it is argued, would go a long way toward convincing the markets that Britain would do the right thing, and not merely the politically expedient thing, when it comes to monetary policy. "The market would like to know that monetary policy is geared to eco-nomic cycles, not policies cycles," said Savvar Savouri, an economist with the Hoare

The problem is getting there. Mr. Savouri himself admits that taking such a step now would be like "turning over the wheel to a new captain in the midst of a storm." That transfer of power could be disastrous for the already iffy image of the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, not to mention hazardous for the ship itself.

What is more, bad as Britain's record has been on monetary policy over the last twenty years, turning the whole lot over to the Bank of England — which has no track record whatsoever - would not necessarily accomplish much. "Credibility is not something you just plack out of the air," said David Smith, an economist for the brokerage Williams deBroe. He insisted that it is the product of an accumulation of years of hard decisions. "The markets would want to see the Bank of England doing hard, cruel and painful things for years before they gave it any credibility," he said.

With that kind of hard slog ahead, it is little wonder that some economists argue that in fact the worst thing they could imagine right now is an independent British central bank. "If you look at the Bundesbank, you might say that an independent central bank would keep interest rates too high for too long," said Neil MacKinnon, chief economist for Yamaichi International.

The situation may not be completely hopeless. True, the Bank of England has no track record and, worse, it may well be chock-a-block with old-school Keynesians, but its

admittedly fanciful step of naming the ex-Bundesbank head Karl Otto Pohl to the post, Mr. Smith argued that all problems would be solved, and indeed that the bank might find itself with so much credibility to spare that it could slash three percentage points off the base interest rate,

#### Now, Lloyd's: The Video

Having sent hundreds of its members into bankruptcy, Lloyd's of London, the unprofitable international insurance exchange able international insurance exchange, will this week reveal another side of itself. The market, in the words of a 40-minute color video due out this week and destined for members' screens, "now stands revealed as what it has always been - a lively commercial marketplace that enjoys the support of the majority of its members."

Having had losses of £2 billion (\$3.98 billion) in its most recent financial year, 1989, and with further losses expected in the years 1990 and 1991 as well, this video venture into the land of optimism may strike some as implausible. Few, however, would question its need. "The overriding message is don't leave, better times are almost with us," said

Martin Leach, a Lloyd's spokesman. In fact, Lloyd's has surprised even itself recently with just how many of its members are sticking around. Last year 2,000 members had fled the market by this time of the year, com-pared with only 700 this year. What is more, in a recent vote, more than 80 percent of the ballots were cast in favor of a motion expressing confidence in the ruling council of Lloyd's.

Market participants have so far pinned much of their hope on 1992. Although those results will not be reported for three more years, 1992 is nonetheless expected to be the year that Lloyd's becomes profitable again. The hurricane designated Andrew, however, may postpone that a bit. "Our losses don't look so bad but it is still too early to tell, said Mr. Leach.

In addition to releasing its video, Lloyd's this week will save up a bit of hoopla for the naming of its new chief executive. After an extensive search the job is widely reported to have been offered to Peter Middleton, chief

#### **View From Canary Wharf**

Beginning this Saturday, views from the top of the world's tallest bankrupt building, the 50-story tower at London's Canary Wharf, will be within the reach of anyone who can afford the elevator fare of £3.

As spectacular as the views are from the top of the tower, no one is predicting that Canary Wharf has at last found its niche. "This is not being done to pay off the project's debts," cautioned Paul Deamond, a spokesman for the project's adminstrators, Ernst & Young. "That would take 200 million

Ernst & Young's Steven Adamson, who has been trying in lure new investors into the nas been trying in little flew intestals into the project or to sell it off, reported late last month that the process, which began three months ago, could well drag on beyond the end of the year. If it does, Canary Wharf's bankers, who are already owed £570 million, may have in write new loans to keep the project, which is only 14 percent occupied.

#### Cowboys and Copiers

It is time to circle the wagons, advises the Confederation of British Industry, the selfprofessed voice of the business community. It recently warned its quarter of a million member firms that scores of what it termed "cow-boy copier salesmen" were prowling the alltoo-lush local landscape. Worse yet, some of them are reputed to be quite "smooth-talking."

It seems hundreds of companies have signed nine-year contracts for machines that typically last only three, contracts that commit the company in fine print to paying extortionate sums for each copy they make. Unfortunately, laws that protect consumers against such forms of abuse do not apply to companies, which are presumed to be smarter.

"Vigilance is vital," advised Judith Vin-cent, responsible for company law at the confederation. Luckily the confederation is on the case, lending its fullest support in the Campaign to Clean up Copier Contracts.

## Waigel Won't Rule Out More German Tax Rises

BONN — Chancellor Helmut

Kohl and coalition party leaders were scheduled to meet late Sunday for budget talks while finance minister Theo Waigel declined to rule out further tax rises in a published

A government official who declined to be named, said Mr. Kohl and key politicians would discuss proposals for funding Germany's huge bill for reunification before this week's 1993 budget debate in Mr. Waigel said in an interview

with the newspaper Welt am Sonntag that the financial problems stemming from reunification had so far been covered by budget savings and modest increases in debt. But he was careful not to rule ont other possibilities when he was asked about tax increases.

"No one can tell what the future holds, or what the situation will be in two or three years," he said. He said the government had not exhausted available credit facilities

and that federal debt had actually fallen steadily. Bonn has already once gone back

on an election promise to not raise taxes to pay for reunification. Mr. Waigel said the federal bud-get for 1993 to be discussed next week foresaw outlays of around 92 billion Deutsche marks (\$64.3 billion) to pay for German unity. The

figure amounted to about 86 billion DM in 1992. Mr. Waigel said he saw no need for disagreement between his Christian Social Union and its larger coalition sister party, Chancellor Helmnt Kohl's Christian Democratic Party, about that party's pro-

posal for a solidarity pact. The Christian Democrats said Friday they had drawn op an out-line for a solidarity pact aimed at slowing wage increases and including a proposal for a bond targeted toward high-wage carners.

Mr. Waigel said he opposed the idea of a compulsory bond but repeated his own proposal for a tax-free bond issue paying a low inter-

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#### Argentina Privatizing, and Perking Up concentration of power. Their efforts are al-

By Nathaniel C. Nash New York Times Service

RIJENOS AIRES -- For decades, Argentine business had been a kind of secret society. The economy was dominated by huge state industries. And amid inflation and military coups, the big money was made by family-controlled oligopolies and monopolies that contracted with the government.

Intense lobbying, close ties with the military and political groups and payoffs at almost every level resped incrative contracts in build power plants, roads, bridges and dams. But the old ways are changing, as the govern-ment of President Carlos Saul Menem sells off

by the middle of next year e host of state-run

businesses that were losing \$5 billion a year. Argentina's four major industrial concerns - Perez Compane, Technit, Comercial del Plata and Astra - have not missed the opportunity to buy and are expected to end up with the ready improving services and capital-invest-ment flows, and should bring almost \$20 billion in cash and debt reduction.

On one railroad line running from the industrial city of Rosario to the port of Bahia Blanca, employment has already been cut from 4,000 to 1,000 and trains run on time since the Techint group took over management of the line.

For the first time in years, millions of dollars of new investment is pouring into Argentina's telephone system, which has been famous for not functioning

"All the big groups now realize there is no more money to be made from the state," said Miguel Angel Broda, an independent economist. They now realize the best business is buying the goods of the state. They are finding that with only modest changes, good manage-ment and investment, these can be very prolit-

Indeed, the once unprofitable state telephone

\$400 million a year in profits. Nearly abandoned oil wells of the government oil company, Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, are yielding big returns with only modest investments in secondary recovery techniques.

While most U.S. investors, wary of Argentina's penchant for strident nationalism and auti-Americanism, are staying on the sidelines, the Argentine groups have brought in Italian, Spanish, Chilean and French partners.

Foreign investors say the business climate is among the most (avorable in the Third World. Perhaps more than any other Latin American country, Argentina has deregulated its economy, opened its capital markets, lowered barri-

ers to trade and cut red tape. Most in Argentina agree there is little alternative to privatization, even though the short-run effects include thousands of people forced to find new work and generally higher prices for

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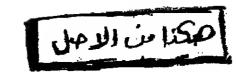
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ABDU National	\$75	2002	У.	100	<del>-</del> -	Below 6-month Libor, Microsum interest 59/2, maximum 10% Noncollable subordinated notes. Fast 0,50%. (Credit Sviss
Bankers Trust New York	\$150	2002	1/4	100		First Boston.)  Below 6-morth Libor, Minimum interest 596%, maximum 107  Noncollable subordinated notes, Fees 0.50%, (Lehman Broth
Compagnie Bancaire	\$100	2002	14	100	<u> </u>	ers Int'l.]  Bolow 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 55/36, messenum 10% Noncolloble, Fees 0.50% (Credit Susse First Boston.)
Dresdner Bank	\$ 50	2002	14	100	-	Below 3-month Libor. Attenues interest 9%, monomen 109. Frogible with cutstanding inne, mising total to \$300 milion. Noncollabile subordingted notes, Fees 0.50%, Dreadner Bank.
Eksportfinans	\$100	2002	1/2	100		Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest \$16%, maximum 10% Noncollable, Fees 0.50%, (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Finnish Export Credit	\$100	2002	16	100		Below 6-month Libor, Minimum interest SWM, monorpare 10% Noncollable, Fees 0.50%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Toronto-Dominion Bank	\$150	2002	74	99,95	=	Below 6-month Libor, Noncollable, Fees 0.50%. (Margar Stanley Int <sup>(1)</sup> )
National & Provincial Building Society	£150	1997	3/16	100	-	Over 3-month Libor, Reoffered of 99%, Noncollable, Fee 0.45%, Denominations £10,000, (USS-Phillips & Drew Securi- ties.)
Hankyu	Y 10,000	1996	0.30	100.15	. —	Over 3-month Libor. Noncollable. Files 0,30%. Denomination 10 million yes. (Daws Europe.)
Nippon Oil Finance	Y 6,500	1997	34	100		Over 3-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0,10%. Denomination 100 million yen, (Goldman Sachs Int L)
Sapporo Breweries	Y 10,000	1997	1/4	100.10		Over 3-month Libor, Noncollable, Fees 0.30%, (Niido Europe.
Sopporo Breweries	Y 10,000	1999	0.30	100		Over 6-month Libor. Noncollable. Fees 0.25%. (Yamaichi Inf Europe.)
Sumitomo Chemical	Y 15,000	1997	0.20	10014		Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered of por, Noncollable. Fee 0.30%, Denominations 10 million. (Nomura Int'l.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco BBA Creditanstalt	\$ 50	: 1 <del>99</del> 5	10.	98.90	<u> </u>	Semigranucity, Nancolicible. Fees not disclosed. Denomination \$10,000. [NWB Bank.]
Hokuniku Electric Power	\$200	1997	614	101.60	100.55	Reoffered or par. Noncollable. Fees 176%. (Goldman Sach Int'l.)
Bayerische Londesonstalt fuer Aufbaufinanzierung	DM 100	1995	834	101.40	-	Noncollable. Fees 1925. (Berliner Handels-and Frankfurter Bank.)
Suzuyo	DM 50	1997	9	10114	_	Noncollable private placement, Fees 195%, (BJ Germany.)
Robobank Nederland	DF 400	1997	81/2	100.55		Reoffered at 99.70. Noncollable. Fees 1%. (Robobank Nederland.)
Nordic Investment Bank	DK 300	1994	10%	1011/4	100.00	Noncollable, Fees 196%, (Den Danske Bunk.)
Export-Import Bank of Japan	C\$ 350	2002	74	101,225	100.30	Reoffered of 99,55, Naccalloble, Fees 2%, (Swiss Bank Corp.
Toyota Credit Canada	C\$ 150	1998	6%	101.209	-	Reoffered at 99.584, Noncollable, Feet 1975, (Merrill Lynd Int'l.)
State Bank of New South Wales	Aus 75	2002	. 9	100	98.50	Noncolloble. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to Aus\$300 million. Fees 29%, (Dautsche Ronk.)
State Bank of South Australia	Aus\$ 725	2002	934	101	99.20	Noncolloble, Fees 296%. (Hembres Bank.)
Hankyu	Y 20,000	2002	5.85	101.80		Reoffered at 100.20, Noncollable, Fees 2%, Denominations 16 million yen. (Dawa Europe.)
Japan Airlines	Y 20,000	1999	51/2	101%	<u> </u>	Reoffered of 100,175. Noncolloble, Fees 13/5. Denomination 10 million yen, (Nikko Europe.)
Japan Airlines	Y 10,000	2002	· 5.70	101%	=	Reoffered at 100,10, Noncoliable, Fees 2%, Denominations 1 million yen. (Yamaichi let'i Europe.)
longs Development	v 100 000	1000	. 5	9014		Ninecollable Face 0.20% (Normany but')

# Sinking Economy Drags Bond Yields Down With It

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Bond prices are expected to extend their summer rally this week, benefiting from sliding interest rates that reflect the precamous state of the U.S. economy.

Dismal employment data released Friday pushed interest rates to their lowest levels in years. The Federal Reserve Board was seen

#### U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

lowering its target rate on federal funds, the evernight interbank loans that form a floor for yields in the U.S. credit markets, to 3

percent from 3.25 percent.
The data showed 83,000 jobs disappearing from the economy last month, many in the wealth-creating manufacturing sector and in the retail trade. Worse, the number of positions was inflated by 100,000 summer jobs for young people that will have ended by the time the September report is released. Paradoxically, the unemployment rate fell to 7.6 percent discount and down from a 3.16 percent discount and down from a 3.16 percent by, the unemployment rate fell to 7.6 percent from 7.7 percent in July, but few observers

of payrolls, which were shockingly low," said Kevin Logan, chief economist at Swiss Bank Corp. Government Securities. "It's another economy's trouble, because bad economic sign of just how weak the economy is."

For example, the return on the government bond market's beliwether, the 30-year Treasury issue due Aug. 15, 2022, is now only 7.28 percent, matching an August low that was the most meager yield since January 1987. The bond's price rose to 99 20/32, up from 97 29/32 a week earlier, when the yield was 7.42.

Short-term yields showed even more dra-matic falls. The discount rates on three- and six-month bills fell below 3 percent for the first time since 1963. Six-month Treasuries were discounted at a rate of 2.96 percent, to yield 3.03 percent; a week earlier, the dis-count was 3.24 percent and the return was

The yield on the two-year oote is at its

outside the White House paid much attention. lowest ever, having slipped below 4 percent, "The market rallied instantly on the news to 3.86 percent on Friday. A week earlier the yield was 4.17 percent.

These lows in interest rates emphasize the news drives the bond market higher as yields decrease.

The unemployment data capped a week of signs that the economy was at best expanding slowly. Among the data were reports that sales of new single-family houses dropped 2.6 percent in July and that the Index of Leading Economic Indicators increased a modest 0.1 percent for that month.

The government also said construction spending fell 0.6 percent in July, while the National Association of Purchasing Management reported its index of economic ac-tivity cased in August.

"All of these indicators and those that stem

from them suggest nothing much is happening to change the pattern of minimal, positive growth in the U.S. economy. Below-trend growth is not an economic recovery," said Allen Smai, chief economist at The Boston Co.

The Fed's 23 previous cuts in short-term in-terest rates since 1989 have apparently failed to get the economy moving, so the central bank's cautious quarter-point reduction on Friday was judged by several economists and

traders to be far short of what was needed.

They acknowledged concerns about a weak dollar, which has plunged to a string of lows recently against the Deutsche mark, are probably hemming the Fed in. But, they said given the weakness uncovered by the unexpected jobs data, the Fed must act emphatically.

The Fed should say the dollar be damned and lower interest rates," said Robert A. Brusca, the chief economist at Nikko Securities Inc. in New York.

But the bad employment numbers make it likely that whoever is elected president to November will try to stimulate the economy with spending and perhaps tax cuts, moves that would increase the record federal bud-get deficit. Worries about the resulting inflationary pressures could soon begin to trouble

## Taiwan Aerospace Claims BAe Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TAIPEI - Taiwan Aerospace Corp. said it had clinched a joint venture with British Aerospace PLC to make medium- and short-

haul passenger jets.
At the Farnborough Air Show in Britain, however, BAc said on Sunday it was still holding talks with potential partners for its regional aircraft unit, and it refused to confirm that it had struck a \$400 mil-

A BAe spokesman said, "We're government-owned, signed a memo-still in discussions with potential random of understanding in Nov-partners." He refused to comment ember with McDonnell Douglas further, saying the company was in

planned 10 billion Taiwan dollar deal with the British aircraft maker is suitable for development of the fledgling aviation industry here."

Mr. Ko said the deal also in
Mr. Ko said the deal also in
Acrospace in May made a separate proposal, offering to order 20 Million.

12 jets for \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion to \$2.5 billion. volved component manufacturing, aircraft design and research.

He added that Taiwan Aerospace was keeping close contact with two other leading jet-makers, Boeing Co. of Seattle and Airbus Industrie, the European Consortium.

Corp. to buy 40 percent of the U.S. a closed period ahead of its first-half earnings report, scheduled for release Sept. 23.

In Taiwan, Denny Ko, Taiwan

A company's commercial aircraft unit for \$2 billion, with most of the investment targeted to developing the MD-12, a 600-passenger long-hanl Jet Stream 31s worldwide.

But after criticism that the invest ment would be too risky. Taiwan No decision was made by either side before the memorandum expired in late June, prompting speculation that the joint-venture deal had died.

According to the Economic Min-istry, Tawian's aerospace produc-tion will yield \$6 billion a year in Taiwan Aerospace, 29 percent 2000, up from \$500 million in 1990. Separately, BAe said Sunday that its regional aircraft subsidiary sold six Jet Stream Super 31 aircraft to Transport Aérien Transrégional of France in a \$25 million deal. The planes seat eight to 12 passengers each. So far, BAe has delivered 365

#### **BUSINESS BRIEFS**

#### Gulfstream Chief Sells Stake

FARNBOROUGH, England (Combined Dispatches) - Forstman Little & Co., the New York venture capital company, said Sunday it had invested \$250 million into its Gulfstream Aerospace Corp. unit to buy out the 30 percent stake held by company's chairman and cut bank debt.

Brian Little, a partner in Forstmann Little, said part of the \$250 million investment would be used to acquire the stake held by Allen Paulson, with the remainder to be invested in the company to help pay off

its bank debt and fund new aircraft programs.

Forstmann Little, which now owns 70 percent, and Mr. Paul on bought Forstmann Little, which now owns 70 percent, and Mr. Palls of recogning Gulfstream from Chrysler Corp. in 1990 for about \$800 million. Mr. Little said. Mr. Paulson, 70, is to remain as chairman of the business-jet maker. Mr. Little said the \$250 million would be split into \$100 million in equity and \$150 million of subordinated debt. He refused to say how much Mr. Paulson would get, although he said it would be well below half the \$250 million. The strengthening of Gulfstream's capital structure folious its cancellation of a \$100 million initial public offering. (Remers, Blandberg)

#### China Bans Private Finance Units

BELIING (AFP) — The Chinese government has banned provate finanrial institutions, according to a report seen here Sunday. A recent State Council decision ordered the closing of all existing institutions, the report by the China Consumer News said.

Private credit agencies have cropped up to serve companie out they involved high risk and were badly managed, the paper said. Common is retering ing its financial sector but wants to keep control under the central bank,

San Miguel Signs Indonesian Deal

MANILA (AFP) — San Miguel Corp. said Saturday it had signed a
deal with PT Mantrust of Indonesia to buy a 58.8 percent and a signed a Delta Jakarta, a leading Indonesian brewery, for \$42 miles.

San Mignel, a beer-based conglomerate, said it were said it.

competitive bidding. It added the purchase would be made together with an unnamed Indonesian company. Delta commands about 40 percent of the Indonesian beer market.

#### Italy Posts Trade Surplus for July

10.52 trillion lire balance-of-payments deficit for July.

ROME (Reuters) — The battered Italian economy received a welcome boost at the weekend, when official figures showed the country had a 1.248 trillion (\$1.14 billion) surplus on its foreign trade in July. The improvement from a 736 billion lire June deficit came from a boost in exports of food and chemicals. Italy has already reported a record

#### Foley Dismissed in GPA Shake-Up sponsible for strategic planning, personnel admin-

DUBLIN - Maurice Foley has lost his post of chief executive in a management shake up at GPA Group PLC, the world's largest aircraft-leasing company, but will stay on as deputy chairman, a company spokesman said on Sunday.

Tony Ryan, the Tipperary rail worker's son who founded the company 17 years ago, again took over as executive chairman and chief executive of the company, which is based at Shannon Airport in western Ireland.

Mr. Foley had been made made chief executive in the ron-up to GPA's \$1 billion flotation on the New York, Tokyo, London and Dublin stock markets that was abandoned in June at the last moment due to lack of investor support.

Mr. Foley will now be a deputy chairman re-

istration and company relations with financial markets and shareholders.

"In the present circumstances, it would be in GPA's interests that there should be a single leadership focus," the spokesman said.

GPA is committed to spending \$11.9 billion up to the year 2000 on new aircraft and \$7.1 billion of that total has to be found before the end of 1994. But the climate is unfavorable for GPA, with the

recession as well as a price war. Air Canada and the Irish state airline, Aer Lingus PLC, are two of the leading private shareholders in GPA. Aer Lingus had hoped to finance its fleet-replacement program from the flotation that was abruptly cancelled last summer.

airline industry still hard hit by the international

## CAPITAL: Renewed Political Confidence Gives a Boost to EC Issuers

10 10 10 10 (Continued from first finance page) in European bond prices for the rate notes launched, far outdistance interest rates, held so high for so French vote."

In a superior of the continued danger of the contin European governments throwing in the towel after a favorable French vote when Germany appears to be only a few months away from an . points higher than prevailing moneconomic slowdown that will oblige the Bundesbank to case Ger-

Japan Development

Sumitomo Chemical

Equity-Linked

Rhythm Watch

risk that could trigger a corrency realignment within the EMS," said a London-based banker. "My cli-

levels, will have to move up. As for certainty of waiting until after the The continued flow of dollar is-

\$ 50 1996 214

sues — particularly subordinated floating-rate notes offering starting interest rates nearly 2 percentage ey-market rates — demonstrates steady demand for U.S. dollars. But it was unclear whether this was "Yes, the European markets look new money buying into cheap dol-cheap, but there's still a risk the lars or if it was dollar income being French could vote 'no' and still a reinvested because it was too expensive to move into European securities at current exchange rates. Last week saw eight issues total-

ents are willing to miss the spike up ing \$725 million of such floating-

ing the two issues totaling \$250 million of fixed-coupon dollar bonds.

Noncollable, Each \$10,000 note with two warrants exer

Noncollable, Each 5,000-acs note with one warrant extends able into company's shares at 804 year per share and of 180.3 year per eds. Fees 24%. (Dalwa Europe.)

able into company's shares at an expected 2½% pre Fees 25%. Terms to be set Sept. 8. (Nikko Europe.)

Japanese issuers were active last week, offering both floating-rate and fixed-coupon yen paper — much of which appeared to be des-tined to finance maturing bonds sold with equity warrants that currently are worthless because of the weak Tokyo stock market. Hankyu, which sold 10 billion

yen of four-year floating-rate notes and 20 billion yen of 10-year bonds, has \$200 million of warrant bonds maturing at the end of this

Japan Air Lines offered 30 billion yen of fixed coupon seven- and 10-year bonds. It has \$1 billion of warrant bonds maturing in April. Sapporo Breweries offered 20

and has \$500 million of warrant bonds maturing next June. Sumitomo Chemical offered 15 billion ven of five-year floatingrate notes and 10 billion yen of seven-year bonds. It has \$400 million of warrant bonds maturing in

billion yen of floating-rate notes

February.

The bulk of this paper is being sold to investors in Japan. Bankers report small interest elsewhere in yen-denominated bonds.

## DOLLAR: After the Fall, a Hush Settles on Foreign-Exchange Markets

the gap between short-term U.S. and German interest rates, which widened on Friday. The Federal Reserve Board allowed the cost of overnight money to drop 0.25 percentage point, to 3 percent, following a dismal Labor Department report that employment fell in

August.
This nudged the interest-rate gap up 0.125 of a point, to 6.675 per-centage points in favor of Germa-

Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget said Sunday he did not expect a wholesale move by international investors to withdraw from the dollar, despite the interest rate differentials, Bloomberg Business News reported from Washing-

["I wouldn't expect a flight from the dollar," said Mr. Darman, He added that investors would not pull out of the dollar because the Um'tof States has the world's leading conomy. But, he added, the German central bank was weakening the dollar by its policy of keeping rates high. The policies of the Ltd. who months ago was forecast-

(Continued from first finance page) Bundesbank are contributing to the ing the dollar would fall to a record Although short-term Italian inter-current problem." he said.! low this year, said he believed "we est rates last week were lifted to current problem," he said.]

> its high of the day to close at 1.4017 DM - still above its weakest level of 1.3940 DM, which is also its alltime closing low.
>
> Analysis warned that the dollar

remained vulnerable to further declines against the mark. But they also say that the mood has There is no real will to push it

lower," said Simon Crane, a Lon-don-based adviser to bank traders. "The downtrend is intact, but it has no significant pace. Market forces, genuine supply and demand, will dictate its level. Speculators are on the sidelines for now." James P. Borden at Chase Man-

hattan Bank in New York concurred that the pressure on the dol-lar was dissipating: "I'm not saying it might not go lower, but it is finding firmer footing -it's in the process of overshooting, and it's a question how much weaker it can

David S. Fuller, the Londonbased publisher of Chart Analysis

By the end of trading last week, are close to, but probably have not the dollar was down 3 pfennig from seen the final low."

He said that the increased volatility — daily moves of 3 plennig are big — "is sign of a turn, the dollar is not far off its eventual

Trading this week will be trun-cated by the U.S. Labor Day holiday on Monday and further sub-dued by uncertainty about the outcome of the French vote. A meeting the weekend of the referendum by the top Group of Seven finance officials and central bankers in Washington prior to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank will add to the market's mood of Caution

Analysis assume that French rejection of the Maastricht Treaty would create turnoil in financial markets and reignite expectations of a currency realignment within Europe, while approval would see a light out of the safety of the mark for the higher yields available in the other European markets.

The lira remains the exception.

est rates last week were lifted to punitive levels in an effort to stanch speculation, the pressure should remain incessant. Traders avoid the high rates by running daily positions, which are closed out at the end of trading and then renewed the next day. This explains why the lira ended the week at its floor level in the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechm, while during trading it was sometimes seen outside the permit-ted band. — CARL GEWIRTZ

#### Euromarts At a Glance

sent letters to 30 companies, mostly Japanese, asking for reimburse ment for technology used in liquid-

fering prizes worth thousands of dollars to employees who invent technology that can be patented.

CONTRACTOR TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

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Process management: ] **Taming** the complexity. Manufacturing systems must deliver more flexibility and quality. Yet, they must do so at less cost and with an unequalled environmental compatibility. Enter Geamatics from AEG - worldwide one of the few univarsal suppliers based on an integrated, open-architecture automation atrategy. Geematics provides userfriendly plant and factory automation that takea complexity out and puts competitiveness in. Which is exactly why it's unique. And only comes from AEG: Geamatics. AEG's areas of activity: Automation Electrotechnical Systems and Components Rall Systems Domestic Appliances **Microalectronics AEG** 

PATENTS: Japan Takes Cues from U.S. Companies

intellectual-property office. The Japanese response has been prompted by a change in the way American companies view patents. Patents were once used to prevent obvious copies of the products

from which companies expected to earn profits. Now, the patents accuracy are being viewed as a source of profits. American companies are asking for higher royalties than io the past, and they are in-Creasingly taking their claims to

Judging from newspaper articles and television reports in Tokyo, some Japanese view the suits as a new type of American industrial

Most knowledgeable Japanese businessmen dismiss such hysterics, acknowledging that American companies are seeking patent royalties from American companies as well as from the Japanese.

Still, they say, Japanese compa-nies have made tempting targets because they are known to dislike lawsuits and will often settle quickly to avoid being taken to court.

Many executives in Tokyo say it is a sign of decline that some American companies are living off royalties from past inventions rather than manufacturing products. It is often pointed out, for instance, that Honeywell no longer makes the au-

(Continued from first finance page) policy and a form of Japan-bash-tofocus device for which it is now

But even as they mosn about paying royalties to American companies, Japanese corporations are demanding royalties from South Korean semiconductor companies. Nor are Koreans the only targets. Dai Nippon Printing recently

crystal-display screens. Japanese companies are also trying to build stronger patent portfo-lios. Matsushita, the Japanese consumer electronics giant known for its Panasonic brand, has begun of-

Page 12	
NASDAQ NATI	ONAL MARKET
OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 4.	Sales in Net 1999 High Low Close Chip
(Continued)	NiwkG 5602 10% 9% 10 + 4
Solus in Net	Marksy 97171136 1096 1136 + 9
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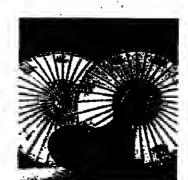
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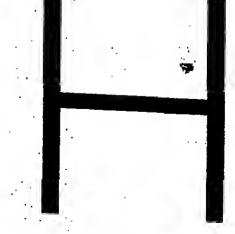
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# SPÖRTS FOOTBALL

# Buffalo, In Usual Form, **Buries Rams in Opener**

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputcher Los Angeles Rams looked too dif-

ferent from last season. The Bills, two-time AFC champions, can smile about that. The Rams almost

Buffalo, which scored 87 points in its first two games last season, burst out of the gate again with a 40-7 rout of the Rams in Orchard Park, New York, on Sunday.

Thurman Thomas, who ran 22 times for 103 yards, had three touchdown runs and caught a scoring pass from Jim Kelly, who also a touchdown pass to eligible tackle Mitch Frerotte.

Buffalo's no-huddle offense, the only team to score at least 400

#### NFL ROUNDUP

points in each of the last three seasons, finished with 363 yards, 208 in the first half. The Rams could only muster 215 yards.

Bruce Smith, hobbled last season w by a knee injury, showed the form that made him the NFL's Defen-sive Player of the Year two seasons ago. Smith had two sacks, four quarterback pressures and two tackles at or behind the line to lead

a defense that rarely was tested. Smith hounded Jim Everett, who half, when the Bills jumped to a 27- a pair of first-quarter touchdown 7 lead, and threw two more in the passes to propel the Atlanta Falsecond half. Everett finished 18 of second half. Everett finished 18 of cons to a season-opening victory at 35 for 160 yards and a touchdown. home over New York.

The Rams sputtered all day, get-ting their only score when Al Newman intercepted a tipped Kelly pass at the Buffalo 12. On the next play, Everett hit Jim Price for the second-quarter touchdown.

The Rams stopped the Bills on their first possession, then surren-

 A 10-yard hook-up between Kelly and Thomas closed a 55-yard

Rams on their next possession and yards and two touchdowns in his Neither the Buffalo Bills nor the Thomas took over, running five times in a nine-play drive that ended with his 1-yard touchdown.

James Lofton became the National Foofball League's all-time receivng yards leader, surpassing Steve argent's mark of 13,089 yards with a 4-yard catch late in the game, Lofton, 36 and in his 14th season. got 57 yards on four receptions to give him 13,091 career yards. Colts 14, Browns 3: Indianapolis,

the NFL's worst team a year ago, won a season opener for the first time in nine years Sunday, beating Cleveland in Indianapolis. Rookie Rodney Culver rushed

for one touchdown and Mark Hearmann passed to Cleveland reject Reggie Langhorne for another. But it was the defense, led by Chip Bauks, that never gave Bernie Ko-sar any room. The 11 sacks were a career-worst for the Browns quar-

Herrmann, replacing injured Jeff George, was starting for the first time in five years and only the 12th time in his 12-year career. He hit three straight passes on the Colts' second possession, including a 17-yarder to Jessie Hester at the Browns' 16. Cuiver, a fourth-round draft pick, ran 12 yards to the 4 and scored from the 1 two plays later.

Falcons 20, Jets 17: Chris Miller threw two interceptions in the first and Michael Haynes teamed up on

Miller, who completed 21 of 29 passes for 196 yards, hit Haynes with a 14-yarder with 6:36 left in the opening quarter. The score came immediately after a Jets' fum-ble on the first play after a 25-yard Norm Johnson field goal. Miller then threw an 11-yard TD strike to dered touchdowns on Buffalo's his wide receiver with 1:09 left in the period to give the Fakcons a seemingly commanding 17-0 lead.

drive and put the Bills up 7-0.

Smith's first sack blunted the Browning Nagle, who threw for 366

Bobby Hebert had a 10-yard fourth quarter touchdown pass to But the Jets battled back on the Wesley Carroll to cut the Saints' deficit to two points.

Bears 27, Lions 24: In Chicago, the Bears' opening day magic con-tinued as Jim Harbaugh's 6-yard touchdown pass to Tom Waddle with one second left gave the Bears a victory. The pass capped a 74-yard drive in the last 71 seconds. It was the ninth straight year Chicago had won its first regularseason game and it was by far the

back Rod Woodson and Larry Griffin, and the Steelers startled

Neil O'Donnell hit backup tight

end Adrian Cooper with a 9-yard

touchdown pass with 8:06 to go for

regular-season game in the Astro-dome since 1988, gave new coach

Bill Cowher a victory in his first game after replacing Chuck Noll, the Steelers coach for 23 seasons.

rushed for 114 yards in his Phila

delphia debut, boosting the Eagles to an emotional win at home.

The game was preceded by a

tribute to the Jerome Brown, the

Eagle defensive lineman killed in a

Cunningham, who tore up his

left knee in the first game last

seaon, threw scoring passes of 2 yards to Walker on the first drive of

the day and of 20 yards to Fred

Barnett on the first play of the fourth quarter. Roger Ruzek, who

missed both extra point attempts,

added an 18-yard, second-quarter

car accident in the offseason.

ne winning points.
The Steelers, who hadn't won a

the Oilers in Houston.

slogged through three quarters tied 10-10 before four touchdowns and a field goel in the final 10 minutes Barry Sanders blasted through three Chicago tacklers for a 43yard TD run to give Detroit a 17-10

most exciting finish. The game

ead with 9:57 left. Kevin Butler's 38-yard field goal on the next drive cut it to 17-13. After rookie Alonzo Spellman dropped Rodney Peete for a 17-

yard loss at the goal line, Mark Carrier returned Jim Arnold's punt 27 yards. That set up an 18-yard TD run by Neal Anderson with 2:56 left, making it 20-17. But Peete, who was 18 for 26 for 273 yards, brought the Lions back

yards in four plays, hitting Wil-Green from 27 yards with 1:12 left to put Detroit ahead 24-20. Vikings 23, Packers 20: Terr Allen's footwork on a slippery fiel carried visiting Minnesota to victory over Green Bay in overtime.

Allen's 45-yard run to the Gree Bay 11 set up Fuad Reveiz's 25-yard field goal with 4:40 left, giving Dennis Green the win in his first game as Vikings coach.

Until Allen's run -he had a 51yarder in the fourth quarter to set up another score — the overtime was a series of slips and errors on a field made slick by a fourth-quarter

3 AP 700

#### Nagle, who was 21 of 37 overall, completed three straight passes for 52 yards to enable Jason Staurovsky to kick a 45-yard field goal with 4:12 elapsed in the second quarter. After Johnson kicked a team record-tying 54-yard field goal, Nagle threw a 15-yard TD pass to Al Toon with 4:53 left in the first half to close the gap to 20-10. In the third quarter, Nagle threw for 134 yards and his second touchdown, a 37-yarder to Chris Burkett with 7:14 left in the period. Steelers 29, Oliers 24: Pittsburgh intercepted Warren Moon five times, two each by hobbled corner-

Ohio State tailback Robert Smith, who did not play last year after

#### At the O.K. Corral, It's 35-0 and $\dots$

HOUSTON - Fans rushed for the gates of Rice Stadium and football players dove for cover Saturday night after hearing what sounded like a gunshot at the Texas Southern-Prairie View game.

from both teams fell to the field or ran, But Sergeant T. Stevens, watch commander for the Houston Police Department, said university police told him that no one had seen a gun, and that the noise was apparently that of a firecracker going off.

# **Top-Ranked Teams Roll**

There were no surprises on the first full day of college football's season as most of the ranked teams fattened up on patries.

Ninetecn of the top 25 teams were in action and only one game -No. I Miami at No. 23 Iowa loomed as a decent matchup. But Hurricanes shrugged off their offseason distractions and routed the Hawkeyes, 24-7, on Saturday.

On average, the ranked teams beat their opponents by almost 19 points. Tennessee had the largest margin of victory, 35 points, while Ohio State eked out a 1-point vic-tory over visiting Louisville for the

smallest margin. Notre Dame had a tough time pulling away from a pesky North-western team, Penn State survived a fourth-quarter challenge in Cincinnati, and Alabama waited until late in the game to bury visiting Vanderbilt, but that was about all that passed for suspense among the top 10 teams.

It was the same story in the secand 10 with one exciting exception. A hurried throw on a two-point conversion attempt and a penalty on the ensuing on-side kick kept Louisville from shocking Ohio

Miami dominated from start to finish in Iowa City and kept a Kin-nick Stadium crowd of 70,397 quiet. Gino Torretta passed for 433 yards and two touchdowns as the defending national champions extended the nation's longest winning streak to 19 games. Iowa fell to 0-2.
No. 2 Washington 31, Arizona

State 7: Napoleon Kaufman ran 63 yards for a TD on his first carry and went 70 on his second to set up another score as visiting Washington won its 15th consecutive game. Arizona State, forced to start a fourth-stringer when two quarterbacks were suspended and another quit the team, did get 214 yards and an 80-yard touchdown run from Mario Bates.

No. 3 Notre Dame 42, Northwestern 7: Northwestern entertained 65,000 fans at Chicago's Soldier Field by staying close into the Colorado, playing at home, un-

third quarter before the Irish pulled away with three big plays — Rick Mirer's 70-yard touchdown pass to Mike Miller, a 72-yard touchdown run by Reggie Brooks and a 24-year

scoring run by Jerome Bettis. No. 4 Florida State 48, Duke 21: Florida State basketball star Charlie Ward debuted at quarterback even it turned out lopsided as the for the Seminoles and threw four touchdown passes and ran for another in Tallahassee. But he also threw four interceptions and fumbled once as Florida State and Duke met for the first time ever. No. 7 Texas A&M 31, LSU 22: Jeff Granger passed for 196 yards

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

and a touchdown and ran for another score to lead Texas A&M over Louisiana State in Baton

No. 8 Penn State 24, Cincinnati 20: In Cincinnati, Brian O'Neal ran for his second touchdown of the game with 7:36 remaining as Penn State withstood a fourth-quarter scare. The game was a sharp con-trast to last year, when the Lions smashed the Bearcats, 81-0.

No. 9 Alabama 25, Vanderbilt 8: Freshman Michael Proctor kicked field goals of 46, 43, 42 and 32 yards in his college debut as Ala-bama, playing without the sus-pended David Palmer, beat Vandy

for the eighth year in a row.
No. 10 Syncuse 42, East Carolina 21: Qadry Ismail, Rockers brother, started Syracuse's season with a 64-yard touchdown run as the visiting Orangemen racked up 634 yards of total offense against an East Carolina defense that couldn't stop the wishbone.

No. 11 Nebraska 49, Utah 22: Mike Grant quarterbacked Nebraska for the first time since 1990. threw for two touchdowns and rushed for two others as the Comhuskers opened a 35-0 halftime lead at home and easily defeated

No. 12 Colorado 37, Colorado State 17: Kordell Stewart threw four touchdowns in amassing a school-record 409 passing yards as

defeated its intra-state rival.

No. 13 Cleason 24, Ball State 10: Tim Jones' fourth-quarter interception set up Howard Hall's go-ahead 1-yard TD run as Clemson held off Ball State to win at home. Mike Neu passed for 208 yards and Corey Croom ran for 135 yards against a Clemson defense that ranked fourth in the country last season.

No. 14 Georgia 28, South Carolino 6: Garrison Hearst and Mack Strong ran for touchdowns of 49 and 59 yards as visiting Georgia got its game in gear in the second half and beat South Carolina. The Bulldogs trailed 6-0 at halftime.

No. 17 Ohio State 20, Louisville 19: Visiting Louisville was mehes short of upsetting Ohio State when quarterback Jeff Brohm's pass, on conversion attempt, floated just beyond Ralph Dawkins. On the en-sung on-side kick, Louisville's Ray Buchanan picked up the ball and ran to the Ohio State 15, but the play was nullified because the kick had not traveled 10 yards.

No. 18 North Carolina State 35. Appalachian State 10: Gary Downs had two first-half scoring runs and Ledel George returned a punt for another touchdown as North Carolina State improved to 2-0 with a

victory in Raleigh. No. 19 California 46, San Jose State 16: Russell White ran for 216 yards and Dave Barr threw three touchdown passes to Sean Dawkins as California rolled over San

Jose State at Berkeley. No. 21 Mississippi State 28, Tex-as 10: John Mackovic lost in his debut as coach of the Longhorns when Mississippi State quarterbacks Sleepy Robinson and Greg Plump ran for two touchdowns and threw for another in Austin. In other games, unranked Arkansas suffered a humiliating defeat at home as The Citadel, a Division 1-AA

team, beat the Razorbacks, 10-7. San Diego State sophomore Marshall Faulk, who as a freshman led the nation in rushing and scoring, gained 220 yards on 27 carries in a 31-31 tie with Southern Cal in

## Spence Beats Forsbrand In Europe Golf Playoff

sible start.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches the start of July, but Spence is the Forsbrand of Sweden with a 25foot (7.6-meter) putt on the second hole of a sudden-death playoff to win the European Masters/Swiss

In recording his first victory on the European Tour, Spence shot a 12-under-par 60 to match the

Forsbrand birdied his last five holes of regulation for a 65. Scotland's Colin Montgomerie, the leader after three rounds, needed to birdie the last hole to join the play-off but missed his putt. Darkness had curtailed Montgomeric's third round Saturday, forcing him to play three holes before the start of Sunday's last round.

"I'm shattered," Montgomerie said. "Leading all week and I still can't do it. I can't even work with a five-shot lead going into the last round. Something is wrong with

Another Scot, Sandy Lyle, shot 67 for fourth place at 274. Three splayers were another stroke back - Spain's José Rivero (69), Ger-many's Sven Struver (68) and Sweden's Per-Ulrik Johansson (65).

Spence double-bogeyed the last hole in the gloom Saturday night and began Sunday's round 11 shots behind Montgomerie.

When Anders started holing the putts at the end, 1 just knew he was going to do it," said Spence, who watched his opponent sink the last two on television near the 18th green. But I knew I wasn't going - just like my career,

Forsbrand, who collected seven birdies over the last 10 holes, said

"It needn't have got to the play-off," said Forsbrand. "I dropped too many silly shots over the first The too many bogeys."

Spence is only the seventh player in European Tour history to score 60. Four players have done it since

MUTUAL FUNDS

CRANS-SUR-STERRE, Swit- first to do so on a par-72 course. zerland — Jamie Spence of England closed with five birdies and an misses," he said. "I'm not thinking then beat Anders about the Ryder Cup yet, that's a

> The Swiss event is the first counting toward places on the European team for next September's Ryder Cup against the United

Yasunobu Kuramoto of Japan moved to 156th place on the Euro-pean Order of Merit as he tied 49th place by carding 72 for his final round, with five birdies, a doublebogey and three bogeys.

Kuramoto made sure of carming an exemption place as the final qualifier for the European tour school by making the cut at Crans. He will attempt to qualify for the European Tour at its school in Massane and Montpellier, France, from Nov. 13-18. (UPI, Reuters,

 Mark Brooks recovered from a bad opening drive to shoot a bo-gey-free 7-under 65 for a one-stroke lead going into Sunday's fi-nal round of the Milwankee Open in Franklin, Wisconsin, The Associated Press reported.

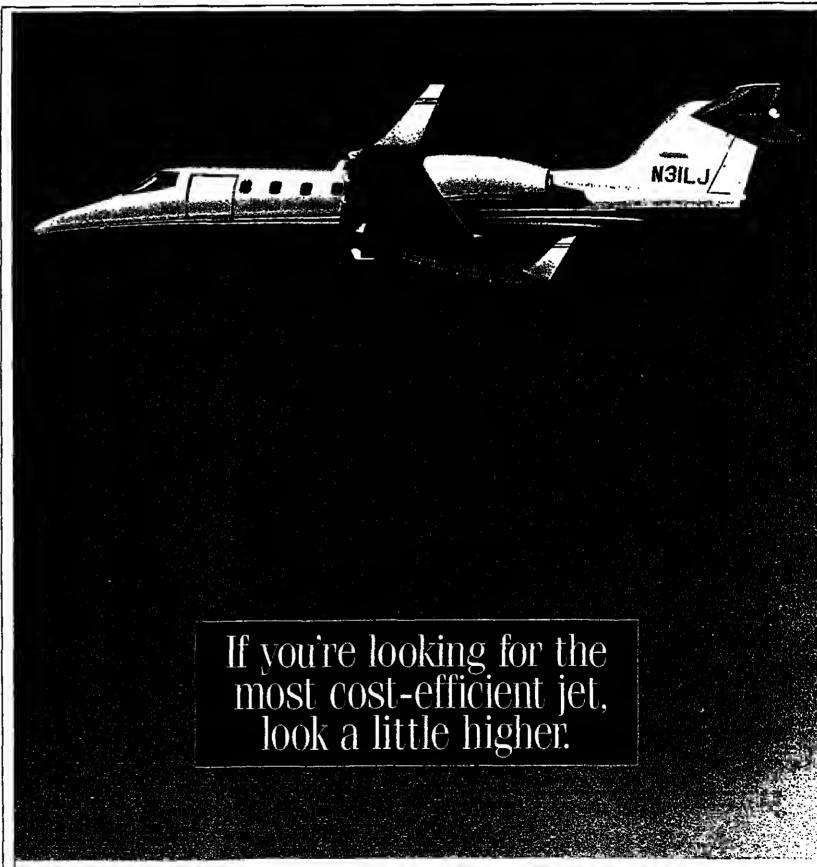
Brooks, at 201, led Richard Zo-kol, who shot a 64 Saturday at the Tuckaway Country Club. Jay Haas was third, three stokes back after a

NYSE CP FTSE 100 +014%+051%+047%

Engles 15, Saints 13: Randall Cumingham, who played only one quarter in 1991, threw two touch-down passes and Herschel Walker dispute with coaches, returned for a thriller against Louisville.

At least seven people were treated for injuries. Officials ended the game with 13 minutes to play and Texas Southern ahead, 35-0.

Many in the crowd of 31,500 rushed onto the playing field. Players



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Nothing else comes close.

# O'Brien Sets Decathlon World Mark

Dan O'Brien has restaked his claim to being the world's greatest athlete kia, the Olympic gold medalist. by breaking the decathlon record.

Noureddine Morceli of Algeria set a men's 1,500-meter world record of 3 minutes, 28.86 seconds Sunday in Rieti, Italy. He beat the mark of 3:29.46 set by Said Aouita of Morocco in August 1985 in Berlin.

O'Brien, the 1991 world decathlon champion who was seeking to redeem his season after failing to make the U.S. Olympic (eam, accumulated 8,891 points Saturday in Talence, France, to erase the mark of 8,847 set by Britain's Daley Thompson at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. O'Brien became the first American to hold the record since Bruce Jenner in 1976.

Before I used to say the world's greatest athlete was Daley Thompson," O'Brien said. "Now I have to say myself at this point. Finally." After winning the world title last

year and becoming the favorite for the Olympic gold medal, he did not make the U.S. team after no-height-ing in the pole vault at the U.S. Olympic trials at New Orleans in June. Did the record take the place of winning a gold medal at Barcelona? "No. hut it's very satisfying," O'Brien said

O'Brien set four personal bests in

the 10-event, two-day meet and easily beat Robert Zmelik of Czechoslova-team," O'Brien said, "I thought about

Zmelik finished second with 8,344 points, far off his Olympic total of France with 8,285.

O'Brien, 26, from Moscow, Idaho, prospered under nearly perfect conditions Friday and Saturday.

He set personal bests in the long jump and shot put Friday, when he compiled 4,720 points. Saturday, he broke his personal best in the discus, then bettered it on all three throws in the javelin, the next-to-last event, putting him in excellent position to break Thompson's record.

run 4:49, was timed in 4:42.10 as the enthusiastic crowd of 5,000 cheered each time O'Brien came by the stands. "I knew I could run under what I needed to set the world record,"

With coaches and friends stationed around the track offering encourage-ment and splits, O'Brien finished seventh among the eight runners. But he had already done more than enough in the previous nine events. In fact, his score at the end of nine

O'Brien said.

events, 8,224, would have been good enough for fourth place at Barcelona. "It would have been good enough

it and wished I could have done that without the pole vault."

O'Brien started on his record pace 8,611. Third was Alain Blondel of by posting the best legal first-day decathlon score.

> ahead of the pace set by Thompson, when the Briton had 4,677 en route to his world record. O'Brien opened with 10.43 in the

He entered Saturday 43 points

100 meters. He then set a personal best of 8.08 meters (26 feet, 6 inches) in the long jump, passing his final two attempts to rest his tender left ankle, injured at Stockholm in July. In the shot put, O'Brien had anoth-

In the 1,500, O'Brien, needing to er personal best, 1.69 meters. He had an early scare in the high jump when he missed his first attempt at 1.98 meters, but cleared that on his second try, then posted 2.07 meters. In the 400, with a best of 46.53,

O'Brien ran only 48.51. He opened the second day with 13.98 in the 110-meter hurdles, just off his personal best of 13.94. In the discus, he set another personal best, 48.56 meters. In the pole vanit he began at 4.60

meters because, at the trials, he started at 4.80 and missed on each of his three attempts. Still, he had another scare when he

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did not generate enough speed on his first try and failed. His second try he cleared easily and wiped his brow. New Orleans "was on my mind entirely," O'Brien said. "But I knew I could make the opening height. And

once I made the opening height I knew I had a shot at the record." He went on to clear five meters before missing. Then came the javelin, and his best

of 62.58 meters. (AP, Reuters) ■ Young, Dreschler Win

Olympic gold medalists Kevin Young of the United States and Heike Drechsler of Germany have won the Mobil Grand Prix overall

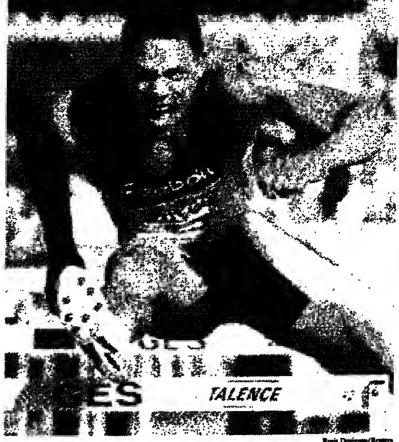
championships. The Associated Press

Both clinched their titles and carned the \$25,000 first-place prizes at the Grand Prix final in Turin on Friday night. Young, the world record-holder in

reported from New York.

the 400-meter hurdles, and shot put-ter Werner Günthor of Switzerland each finished the men's competition with 63 points. Young won the tiebreaker with a superior performance at the Prix final: His I lth victory gave him an undefeated season. Drechsler won the women's long

ump to beat out sprinter Merlene Ottey of Jamaica.



Dan O'Brien clearing a hurdle en route to his world record in the decathlon.

# Bugno Retains Cycling Title

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The Associated Press

BENIDORM, Spain - Gianni Bugno of Italy won his second consecutive world cycling championship Sunday with a powerful sprint up the final stretch, edging out second-place Laurent Jalabert of France and third-place Dimitri Konychev of Russia.

Bugno, 28, covered the 261.6-kilometer (162.2-mile) course in 6 hours, 34 minutes 27 seconds to become only the fourth rider to win the title in back-to-back years.

The race came down to a lottery in the final kilometer with almost 20 riders jockeying for position on a flat stretch before the uphill dash for home.

Tony Rominger of Switzerland was fourth and Steven Rook of the Netherlands - second last year - finished fifth.

Spain's Miguel Indurain finished sixth and failed in his bid to become only the third rider to win the Tour de France, the Tour of Italy and the world title in the same year. Ireland's Stephen Roche last pulled the feat in 1987.

Greg LeMond, the two-time world champion, cited a urinary tract infection in confirming his withdrawal from the competition, a U.S. official said.

On Saturday, the U.S. team of Bunki Bankai-tis-Davis, Eve Stephenson, Jan Bolland and Jeanne Golay won the women's 50-kilometer time trial, covering the distance in 1 hour, 3 minutes and 30.7 seconds. They edged out second-place France and third-place Russia.

#### **SCOREBOARD**

Major League Standings (Through Saturday) LAMERICAN LEAGUR .585 .551 .537

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Surhoff (0): Guillcison, Klely (6). Lefter (6)
and Tetiteton, W—Book, 13-5, L.—Guillcison,
14-9, Sv—Please (1). HR3—Milwoukee, Humlitton (4). Defroil. Tetiteton (27).

Milwesofa 120 101 000—5 9 2

Toronte 083 102 202—36 21 1

Toronte 120 West (3), P. Abbott (7)

and Horper, Webster (6); Cone, Elichtorn (7),

Milcart (4). Mester (6) in the Research Toronte (7).

and Horper, Webster (6); Cone, Elchhorn (7), Ward (8), Henke (9) and Borders, Sprague (7), W—Cone, 1-1, L—Tapant, 14-10, HRs—Minne-

Chicage 110 881 885-8 14 9
Korsas Criy 808 809 809-9 4 8
Fernandezand Fisk; Apoler, Magnamie (6),
Meccham (6), Gordon (9) and Macfarlone.
W.-Fernandez, 7-8, L.-Appler, 15-7,
Baston 510 623 209-8 11 1
Cockland 801 686 620-8 9 1
Corwin, Quantrill (8) and Penor Stewart,
Porrett (61, Roczka (6), Hillegas 17), Corsi 19)
and Steinbach, Quirk (8), W.-Carwin, 8-6, L.Stewart, 10-9, HR3-Baston, Cooper (1), Oakland, R.-Handerson (13). Minnesoto
Toronto
Smiley, Willis 16) and Horner: Guzman,
Timila 16), Eichharn (7), D.Ward (9) and Borders. W.—Ju.Guzman, 13-2. L.—Smiley, 14-7.
Texas
S0 220 965—7 9 1
New York
S0 600 472—3 10 f

nderson (13).

Gr.Herris, M.Moddux (7), Scott (9), Myers (11), Hernondez (12) and Santiago; Castilla, Assenmacher (7), Scotian (9), McElrov (9), Robinson (11), Boskie (13) and Wilkins, Girardi (12), W.-Hernondez, 1-1. L.-Boskie, 5-7, HR9-San Diego, Dr.Jockson (16), Tatriel (6). Houston 1990, Dr. JOCKSON (10), Teutel (6), Houston 900 620 600-2 7 6 Meetreel 120 601 615-5 4 1 J. Jones, Boever (8) and Toubensee; K.-Hill, Rolas (7), Wetteland (8) and Fletcher, Laker (7), W.-K.-Hill, 15-7, L.-J.Jones, 8-6, Sv.-Wetteland (32), Les Alles (10), Alles (

telond (32),
Les Angeles 800 810 804-5 7 8
Pritisberuh 900 820 813-6 11 8
K.E.Gross. McDowell (8), Wilson (9), Gett
(9), Howell (9) and Plazza, Hernandez (8);
Tomilin, Mosen (9). B. Potferson (9) and LoVollfiere. W-B. Patterson, 6-2 L.—Gott, 2-3.
HRS-Los Angeles, Benzinger (4), Pilisburch, Bell (7).
Philodelphild 91) 808 800-2 6 1
Allesta

His-Los Angeles, Berzinger (4), 1917s-burch, Bell (7).

Philodetphid 931 886 686-2 4 1
Alicenta 310 888 686-2 4 1
Alicenta 310 888 686-1 4 2
Schilling, Mitch Williams (8) and Doublon;
Glovine, Stanton (8) and Olson, W—Schilling,
12-9.1.—Glovine, 19-6. SV—Mitch Williams (23).

New York 888 885 880-3 6 8
Ciscinstati 888 881-2 5 1
Fernandez, B.Jones (8), innis (7) and Hundley; Belcher, Foster (7). Charlion (9) and
Oliver, W—Farnandez, 12-9. L—Belcher, 11-13.

HRS—New York, Murray (14). Cincinnoti,
Sata (12).

Sat Francisco 828 918 888 1-4 11 8
8. Loois 188 688 888 8-3 12 8
(10 Janiass)

Rogers, Hickerson (7), Reed (8), Jackson (9), Bock (9) and Calbert i Olivares, Perez (8),

(9), Beck (9) and Calbert; Olivares, Perez (8), Le.Smith (10), Corpenter (10) and Pagnozzi, W—Beck, 2-1. L—Le.Smith, 3-6. HR—St. Louis,

Saturday's Line Scores Sectite 912 994—4 4 1
Clevekand 900 942 994—5 9 1
Johnson, Nelson (8), Swon (9), Schooler (9)
and Volle; Napy, Wickander (6), Power (6),
Plunk (9) and Orltz, Levis (9), W-Plunk, 6-3,
L—Swan, 3-10. HRs—Scattle, Griffey (25),
Valte 19).

Cestional Own 200 918—2 4 9
Dopson, Youns (6), Harris (8) and Wedge;
Dorling, Parrett (6), Russell (7), Horsman (9)
and Quirk, Mercedes (3), W—Dopson, 7-7, L—
Dorlins, 12-9, HR—Ookland, Neel (2),
Althuestie 401 805 806—18 16 9
Deirott 918 116 806—9 6 1
Witemann Austle (7), Esthern (8) (Nelman (8)) Detroit e18 110 000-0 6 1
Wegman, Austin (7), Feffers (8) Holmes (9)
and Surhott, Akcintosh (9); Hoas, Loncoster
(2), Klely (5), Munoz (8) and Teitleton,
Kreufer (9), W-Wegman, 12-12, L.—Hoas, 3-2,
HR3-Millwautee, Yount (7), Stubbs (9),
Vaughn (18); Detroit, Teitleton (28),
Chicago 122 007 101-12 14 0
Kopsas City 22 000 101-6 9 1
Kopsas City 212 000 101-6 9 1
Hough, Leach (3), Alvarez (4) and Karkovice; Honey, Berenguer (4), Magnanie (5),
Shifflett (5), Sampen (8) and Macforfane, WAlvarez, 4-3, L.—Borenguer, 1-4,
Bolitimare 100 812 000-4 12 0 to the control of the is (9) and Ortan Frizzerald (9), W—Mussina, 146, L—Abbett, 6-13, 5y—Otson (32),

New York 900 600 (12-3 18 8)
Povilli, Nunez (8). Ropers (8) and Rodriouez: Militelle, Codaret (7), Springer (6),
Nielsen (9), Hobyan (9), Young (9) and Noles.
W—Poville, 24. L—Militelle, 3-2. Sy—Ropers
(6), HR—Texas. Polmeiro (17).

14-5. L.—Abbett, 4-13. Sy—Oteon (32),
7
See Diego 900 218 030—5 7 8
Chicoteo 902 918 050—3 12 8
Destroles, Melendez (7), Rodristvez (8), Hernandez (3), Myers (9) and Wolfers, Sontioso (8), GAndehor, Robinson (8), McClirdy (9) and Girordi, Wilkins (9), W—Melendez, 4-7, L—G.Moddur, 16-1), Sv—Myers (31), HRS—Son Diego, Fernandez (3), McClird (32), Clark (19), New York 940 818 050—5 16 1
Clarksbotti 918 981 650—4 11 8
Hillitrian, Dessey (4) 888 650—4 11 8 Diego, Farnondez (3), McGriff (33), Clork (19).
New York 948 818 888-5- 78 1
Cancineont 918 888 882-4- 11 8
Hillinton, Dewey (4), Guetterricot (5), Innis (5), Young (9) and Hundley, O'Rrien (5).
Ayolo, Henry (4) Ruskin (5), Benkineed (8), Choriton (9) and Gilver, W-Choriton 4-2, L-Young, 2-11, Hiz-Cancinnoti, Oliver (10).
Les Aspetes 98 808-4- 4 1
Hitsburgh 513 880 82x-4- 10 8
Hershiser, KLGross (8), Wilson (8) and Sclosco, Walk and LotValliers, W-Walk 9-4, L-Hershiser, F12, Hiz-Plitsburgh Bonds (26).
Centrol 75, 12, Hiz-Plitsburgh Bonds (26).
Centrol 74, Bonds (27).

RAST
Bondon College 27, Rusyers 20
Bondon College 27

cto; Work and Lovalliere, W—Walk 9-4, L—
Hershiser, 9-12; HR—Pitsburgh, Bonds (26).
San Francisco 809 809 909—9 7 2
St. Loeis 280 809 82x—4 7 8
Burkett, Para (3), Reed (3) and Cofberti
Cormier, Wornell (4) and Geomon, W—Cormier, 6-10, L—Burkett 11-9, 8v—Wornell (2).
HR—St. Louis, Jose (12).
Hoeston 90 901—2 7 1
Montreal 100 900 901—2 7 1
KIRL Molitcoot (7), D-Jones (7) and Servata;
Nobhotz, Valdez (6), Simons (7), Heredia (8),
Krueger (9) and Fretcher, W—Kile, 3-9, L—
Nothotz, 9-10, HR—Houston, Camintili (12).
Philadelphia 100 281 100—3 7 9
Alloniu 903 809 804—6 9 2
Rivera, Milwilliams (9) and Doulton / Morshoud 7, Howard U. 8

Rivera, Milwilliams (9) and Doulton / Morshoud 7, Howard U. 8

Avery, Wohlers (8), Recrition (9) and Oleon. W—Recrition, 1-8. L—Williams, 3-7. HRs— Philadelphia, Hollins (21), Doubton (25), Al-

CENTRAL LEAGUE

Taiyo 3, Yakuli 1 Hirashima 10, Chunichi 0 Setbu Kintetsu

Nippon Ham 10, Kintelsu 6 Ortx 2, Lotte 0 Sunday's Results Selbs 4, Dalei 2 Kintelsu 2, Nippon Hom 0 Lotte 5, Orix 0

FOOTBALL

Major College Scores

N. Correlina A&T 49, N.C. Central 7
N. Correlina St. 35, Appatachikan St. 10
NE Louisiana 25, Nicholis St. 10
NW Louisiana 25, Nississispi Col. 6
North Carolina 35, Wake Forest 17
S. Carolina St. 42, Newberry 17
Samford 44, West Georgia 16
Savonnah St. 31, Bethure-Cookman 21
Sauthern Alles 23, Aeropolis St. 21
Sauthern Alles 23, Aeropolis St. 21

Southern Miss. 23, Memphis St. 21 Syracuse 42, East Carolina 21 Tennessee 38, SW Louisland Tennessee 38, SW Louisland Texas A&M 31, LSU 22 Vinsinia 28, Maryland 15 Virginia Tech 49, James Mo W. Carolina 42, Mars Hill 6 MIDWEST Akron 27, E. Michlyon 9

I Binels 30, N. Illinots 14 Illinots St. 51, SW Alimesota 12 Iowa St. 35, Ohio U, 9 Alicmi 24, Iowa 7 ka 49, Utah 22 Troy St. 37, 5. |fileois 13

1707 St. 37, S. Bintols 13
W. Hillinols 42, Mo. Western 7
Youngstown St. 58, Clarion 7
SOUTHWEST
Brighom Young 36, Texas-El Posa 20
Cifodel 10, Arkunsos 3
Louisiana Tech 10, Boylor 9
Mississippi St. 28, Texas 10
Marth Texas CJ. Ablance Chelston 0 Mississippi St. 24. Texas 10
North Texas 41, Abilene Christian 0
Oktohoma 51, 25. Incidenc 51, 3
SW Texas 51, 15. Texas A& 14
Stephen F.Austin 24, Ark-Monticello
Texas Southern 35, Prairie View 0
Tulone 13, Southern Metti, 12
Tulsa 20 Houston 25
EAG WEET

FAR WEST

Air Force 30, Rice 21 Arizano 49, Utah 31, 3 Col St.-Fullerton 28, CS Northridge 7 California 44, Son Jose St. 16 Calarado 37, Calarada 51, 17 Colortoo St. 17
Freso St. 42, Pocific U. Zi
Howali 24, Oresen Zi
Idoho 42, St. Cloud St. 7
Idoho 43, St. Cloud St. 7
Idoho 51, 52, Mesu, Coto, 17
Konson 49, Oresen St. 20
New Mexico 24, Texos Christian
New Mexico 35, 37, Weber St. 21
S. Math. 20, N. A./Ponco 17 S. Utah 20, N. Arbona 17 Socremento St. 10, Montana St. 7 Southern Col 21, Son Diego St. 31, tie

#### CRICKET

THIRD ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL Sri Lanka vs. Australia Saturday, in Colomba, Sri Laeka Sri Lanka: 207-6 (50 avers) Austrulia: 208-6 (47.5 avers)

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Alox Austration 1, PSV Eindhoven 2
Feyenoord Rotterdom 3, SVV/Dordrecht X
Vitesse Arnhein 9, PC Tweele Einschede
PC Groningen 2, Fortuna Sittard 1
RKC Woolwijk 1, Rodo JC Korkrade 4
William II Tilburg 1, PC Utrecht 2 MVV Moostricht 3. Go Ahead Doelinchem 0

Combuur Leauwarden 0, FC Volendom 8 Standings; Feyenoord Rotterdom,7 points Standings: Ferengord Rotterdam, 7 points; PSV Eindhoven, FC Utrecht and FC Twente Enschede, 6; Alox Amsterdam, 6; Roda JC Kertorode, Vitesse Arnhem, MVV Mooshricht, BVV Den Bosch, Sporta Rotterdam and FC Gradingen, 4; RKC Woolwijk, William II Til-burg, Go Ahead Eogles Deventer and Com-burt Lesuwarden, 3; FC Volendam, 2; Fortu-na, Stitzen and SW/Contents 18.1.1 no Sittord and SVV/Dordrecht 70, 1.
ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Aston Villa 3. Crystol Police 0
Blackborn 4, Nothinsham Forest 1
Liverpool 2. Chelseo 1
Aktidlesboroush 2. Sheffield United 0
Norwich 1. Southernation 9 Oldhom & Coventry 1 Queens Pork Rongers 0, Ipswich 0

Sheffield Wednesdoy 8, Manchester City 3
Tottenhorn 3, Everior 1
Wimbledon 3, Arsenal 2
Manchester United 2, Leads 0
Standings: Norwich, 16 points; Coventry, 15; Blackburn, 15; Manchester United, 13; Queens Park Romers, 12; Manchester City, 11; Adddlesbrough and Arsenal, 16; Leads, Everion, Aston Villa, Chalsac, Ipseich, Liverpool and Tottenham, 9; Oldham, 7; Sheffield Wednesday and Southampton, 6; Wimbledon, 5; Crystal Palace and Sheffield United, 4; Nottinghom Forest, 3.

om Forest, 3. PRENCH FIRST DIVISION Hordsony 1 Nimes 1. GERMAN PIRST DIVISION Barussia Moench, 3, Eintrucht Frunkfurf.
Borussia Dortmund 2, FC Dynamo Dreaden
VIB Stuttpart 1, Scholice
FC Soarbrucken 2, FC Kolserskutern 0
SG Wottenscheld 4, FC Colognen 2

Servingerscheid 4. P.C. Congram X 9
Boyers Monich 4. Heimburger SV 9
Boyer Leverkinen 5. Korlsruter SC 1
PC Nuremberg 2. VfL Bochum 1
Werder Bremet 2. Boyer Uerdingen 1
Standings: Boyers Munich, 10 points 36 Standings; Bayers Munich, lepaints; Bayer Leverkusen, ?: Eintrocht Frankfurt and VrB Stuffaurt, 8; Barussia Dorimund and Werder

eremen, 77 FC Options Dreams, 6; VKL Bechum, Schalke, FC Kalsensloutern, Kortsruher SC SG Woffenscheid and Borussia Moencia, 5; Bayer Derdinsen und Hamburger SV,4; FC Coloure, 1. ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Atologia 2, Perma 1
Cogilari 9, Juventus 6
Florentina 1, Genoo 1
Milan 1, Fegyla 8
Napoli 9, Brescia 9

DIEGO-COMOTO RICKY GUITETTE.

T, to Las Vegas, Pocific Coast League.

atoel Voides, pitcher, outright to Las BASKETBALL

Rome, Samedoria di Genoa, Genoa, Fiorentino, Juventus di Turin, Brescia, Nopoli and Castilari, I; Parrao, Inter, AS Romo, Foesta and Ascono, 0.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Boroelone 3, Real Modrid 1
Vulencia 1, Raya Vedicomo 8

Affetico de Modrid 3, Tanerife 2
Burgos 4, Raol Sociedad 0
Zeropara 2, Essanol 1

Bursos 4, Real Sociedad 6
Zaragoza 2, Essanal 1
Athlefic de Bilbao 2, Codit 1
Lagranes 1, Oviedo 8
Departivo La Caruno 2, Celto 8
Alboccete 3, Seville 4
Sporting de Gilba 0, Oscisima 6
Standings: Bursos, Departivo La Caruno,
Seville, Afletica de Madrid, Barcelana, Zaragoza, Athlefic de alibao, Votencia and Logranues, 2; Sportina Gilba and Cassana, 1)

grones, 2; Sporting Gijen and Osesuna. 1; Albacete, Tenerife, Real Madrid, Escanal, Co

TRANSACTIONS DASEBALL

American Leason
BALTIMORE—Sent Ricky Gutierrez, Infletior, to Son Dieso to complete Crois Leferts trade. Recalled Steve Scarsone, Infletior, from Rachester, Infernational League.
Assigned Tormmy Shields, Infletior, to Rachester.

eater, CALIFORNIA—Activated Hubble Brooks. outfielder, and Slave Frey, pitcher, from 15-day disubled list. Bought contract of tilly Hoshoway, pitcher, from Addiesed, Texas DAKLAND—Reculied Heary Mercedes, calcher, and Tray Need, outfielder, from Toco-

calcher, and Tray Med. outlielder, from Too-ma. Pacific Coast League, Boushi contract of Shown Hillegos, pitcher, from Tocoma. Re-colled Mike Rocke. pitcher, from Madison, Midwest League, Sent Joe Sinsonski, pitcher, to Tocoma. Transferred Rich Gassos, pitch-er, from 15- to 60-day disabled list, SEATTLE—Recalled Left Schoefer, inffeti-er, from Coloury, Pacific Coast League. SEATTLE-Recalled Jeff Schoefer, Inffe er, from Cologry, Pocific Coast League. TEXAS—Recoiled Don Smith, pitcher, and

Matienal League
ATLANTA—Auread to terms with Rotael
Belliand, Infielder, on 2-year controct. Activaled Alejandra Pena, pitcher, from 15-day CINCINNATI-Signed Ricky Mogdoleno,

infielder, to minor-leasure contract.

MONTREAL—Activated Bret Barberte, infielder, from 15-day disabled list.

PITTSBURGH—Bought contract of Days SAN DIEGO-Oplioned Ricky Gutlerrez

Udinese 2, Internazionale 1

Staedines: Torino, Udinese, Atalanta of Bergama, Pescara and AC Milan. 2; Lazto et year cantroct.

Metteral Besketbell Association
UTAH—Signed John Crotty, evard, to 1-

FOOTBALL Notional Football Learne
ATLANTA—Signed Bab Winffield, lockle,
to series of four 1-veer contracts.
GREEN BAY—Signed Brion Noble, line-bocker, to 2-year contract.
DALLAS—Signed Michael Irvin, wide re-ceiver, to 3-year contract; coreed to terms
with Mark Stepnaski, center, on 3-year con-

with Mark Stepnaski, center, on 3-year contract,
DERVER—Walved John Sullins, linebacker, Activated Cedric Tillman, wide receiver,
from developmental saxad.
DETROIT—Activated Bennie Blades and
Sheldon White, cornerbacks, and Dennis Gibson, linebacker, Put Larry Tharps, tockle, on
Injured reserve. Welved Darryi Ford, linebacker, and Willie Clay, cornerback.
LA RAIDERS—Walved Vince Events,
suarterback, Re-signed Derrick Gainer, runslap back.

end, on injured reserve.

MIAM!—Put Mark Clayton, wide receiver, on injured reserve. Re-signed Jim Jensen, wide receiver. NEW DRLEANS—Put John Tios Hohl and

NEW DRLEANS—Put John Tics, tight end, on injured reserve. Activated Tol Cook, consensor, and Eric Martin, wide receiver, from exempt list.

N.Y. GIANTS—Activated Corl Banks, line-bocker, and Erik Howard, nose tackle. Put Corey Widmen, linebocker, and George Rooks, nose tockle, on injured reserve.

PHILAD &LPHIA—Activated Eric Allen. cornerback, Released Jesse Commball, safe.

SEATTLE-Signed Brian Blades, wide re-Tompo Boy, Recuited String Treates were re-ceiver, and Mesby Glespow and Malcaim Frank, defensive bucks, off walvers. Put Bry-nn Millord, pugraf Jacobs Green and Michael Sincialr, defensive ends; and Jacobs Jeffer-son, defensive back, on Injured reserve. TAMPA BAY-Signed Rheft Hall, defen

#### CYCLING

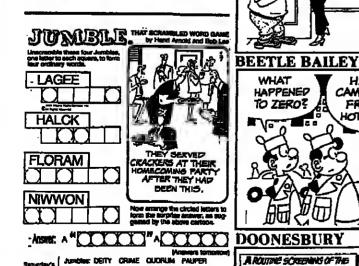
WORLD ROAD RACE CHAMPIONSHIP

The results in the professional cycline championship, over 2016 kilematics (1622 miles) on Sendoy, in Benidoyn, Spoin; I. Gionni Buone, Italy, 6 bours, 54 minutes and 26 is; 3. Lourent Jakobert, France, same imer 3. Dimitri Karyshev, Russia, 1.1.4. Tony Rominser, Switzerland, 1.1.5. Sleven Rooks, Netherlands, 1.1.6. Miguel Indurals, Soaks 1.1.7. Piotr Variumov, Larvia, 1.1.4. Luc Leo-lang, France, 1.1.7. Luc Rooses, Seleium, 1.1. Idnic, France, E.J. 7. Luc Rossen, Seletum, s.L.; 10. Jean-Fracols Bernard. France, e.J.; 29. Michael Engleman, U.S., s.L.; 21. Claudia Chlasucci, Italy, s.L.; 22. Mossima Ghirpita, Italy, s.L.; 23. Stepten Roche, Ireland, s.J.; 24. Contry Mottey, France, s.L.; 23. Harvid Moler, Austria. 4 minutes. 12 seconds behind; 24. Leonard Sterra. Venezuela, s.L.; 27. Johnny Weltz, Denmark, s.L.; 28. Ruber Alveira Martin. Clambia. 1. 178. Englera. Colombia, s.t.; 29. Federico Monoz, C s.t.; 30. Pedro Deisodo, Spoin, s.t.

#### **DENNIS THE MENACE**



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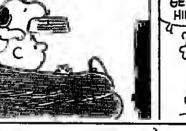
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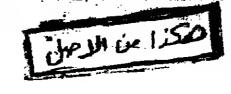




REX MORGAN







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# SPÖRTS U.S. OPEN

# The State of Contract of Contr **Toronto Outpowers** Twins to Sweep Three-Game Series

Ed Sprague hit a three-run homer as Toronto rallied with four runs in the seventh inning, and the Blue Jays beat the Minnesota Twins 4-2 Sunday for a three-game

Toronto, which began the day with a half-game lead over Baltimore in the American League East, trailed 2-0 when John Olerud donbled leading off the seventh. Mike Trombley walked Candy Maldonado and, one out later, Sprague hit his first home run since Aug 9, 1991. Alfredo Griffin chased Trombley with a double and Ro-

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

berto Alomar singled him home off Tom Edens.

Todd Stottlemyre allowed both runs and six hits in 7% innings with three strikeouts and two walks.

Tom Henke finished with 1% innings of one-hit relief, getting out of the eighth by retiring Shane Mack on a double-play grounder.

Yankees 7, Rangers 8: Scott Kamieniecki stooped Texas on three hits until the Yankees broke it open

with six runs in the eighth inning to win at home.

Don Mattingly, celebrating his 10th year in the big leagues, singled home a run in the third inning. In the eighth, Roberto Kelly and Danny Tartabull hit RBI doubles off Todd Burns and Mel Hall had a

Jose Canseco got two hits for the Rangers. But, batting with a 3-1 count and the bases loaded in the

fifth, he flied out to the warning track in left field to end the inning. Tigers 6, Brewers 2: Robin Yount had two hits, moving him within three of 3,000, but Detroit still stopped its six-game losing streak with a win at home.

John Doherty allowed one run and seven hits in seven innings, struck out one and walked two. Mike Henneman finished, allowing Yount to drive in a run with a

Losing pitcher Jamie Navarro allowed four runs on six hits in 3% innings for the Brewers, who had . won three straight.

Royals 3, White Sox 2: In Kansas City, George Brett drove in two runs with his first inside the park home run since May 4, 1988, as the 12 to 12 15 streak and ended Chicago's fourgame winning streak.

Tom Gordon pitched three in-nings of hitless relief for the win. striking out six, and Jeff Montgouncry got six outs for his 33rd save. With Chicago leading 2-I, Ro-

berto Hernandez relieved Kirk McCaskill to start the seventh and gave up a double to Curtis Wilkerson and Brett's seventh homer.

■ In Saturday's games:
Blue Jays 7, Twins 3: Joe Carter
drove in his 100th run as Toronto again broke loose on a hit barrage.

Carter, who has reached 100 runs batted-in in six of his last seven seasons, singled home a run in the fourth. The Blue Jays hit five straight singles that imning and scored five times. On Friday night, Toronto had

tied an American League record with 10 consecutive hits during an eight-run second inning, and went on to win, 16-5.

Orioles 4, Angels 1: Mike Dever-eaux singled home the tie-breaker in the fifth as Baltimore matched its longest winning streak of the season with its seventh straight, beating the Angels in Anaheim, California, with Mike Mussina allowing only five hits. Mussina struck out nine and

didn't walk a batter over eight innings. He retired the last 13 men he faced. Gregg Olsen pitched the ninth for his 32d save. Brewers 10, Tigers 3: Robin Yount and Franklin Stubbs hit

consecutive home runs in the first inning as Milwankee won in De-Bill Wegman won for only the

second time in six starts, allowing three runs and six hits in five innings before leaving with a stiff back.

Rangers 7, Yankees 3: Jose Canseco got his first hit for Texas, driving in a run with a double during a he-run ninth that gave the Rang-ers their victory in New York. Rafael Palmeiro hit a two-run double in the fifth inning and a two-run homer in the ninth.

high fifth straight loss. Since trading Canseco on Mon-day night, the AL West-leading A's are 0-5 and have scored a total of only seven mins. White Sox 12, Royals 6: George Bell had four hits in Kansas City as Chicago won a game shortened to eight innings by rain. Charbe Hough, who became just the 16th pitcher in major league history to

Belle grounded a single past a drawn in infield with one out in the

ninth inning to drive in the run that got Cleveland past visiting Seattle.

Red Sox 7, Athletics 3: In Oak-

land, John Valentin went 3 for 3

with two doubles as Boston sent the

punchless Athletics to their season-

■ Big Swing Marks Kelly Roberto Kelly of the New York Yankees reached base Friday night on catcher's interference for the seventh time this season, setting an AL record and matching the major league mark. The Associated Press reported from New York

make 800 appearances, lasted just

reported from New York. Pittsburgh's Dale Berra set the major league record of seven in 1983. Seattle's Bob Stinson had six

Kelly, who has a big backswing, has tipped the glove of catchers five times since Aug. 1. He was safe in the fourth imning when his bat two-run single and Matt Nokes hit knocked the mitt out of Ivan Ro-a two-run homer off Brian Bo-driguez's hand. driguez's hand.

> In Arlington, Texas, the Rangers tied a dubious major league record Friday by adding their 25th different pitcher of the season.

Texas equalled the mark established by the 1969 Scattle Pilots by calling up left-hander Dan Smith.



Gabriela Sabatini heat Sabine Appelmans to become the first player to reach the quarterfinals.

## Results From the U.S. Open Tournament

MEM'S SINGLES
Sunday, Third Rosed
Wayne Ferratra (12), South Africa, def. Wally Masur, Austrolia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2; Richard Krolicek (15), Netherlands, def. Mark Woodfords,
Austrolia-1-6-3-6-2; Michoel Chang (4), U.S.,
def. Arnaud Boerisch, Franca, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1,
Saturday, Third Rosed
Pete Somerca (3), U.S., def. Todd Martin,
U.S., 7-6 (7-1), 2-4-4-7-5-6-4; Andre Agnael (8),
U.S., def. J. om Slemerink, Netherlands, 6-2, 6-3,
6-3; Carlos Casto (10), Spain, def. Omar Camporese, Holy, 6-1, 6-2, 6-8; Alexander Volkov,
Russia, def. Gerun Ivanisevic (5), Crooffo, 6-4,
6-4, 6-3; Jim Courier (1), U.S., def. Cedric PioRine, Franca, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4-3-4, 6-3; John McEnrec (16), U.S., def. Richard Franchers, Austro-Fig. 6-3.6-1, 6-4; Brad Gilbert, U.S., def. Tommy Ho, U.S., 6-1, 6-7 (3-7), 2-4, 6-4, 7-4 (7-6); Guy Forset (13), France, def. David Wheaton, U.S., 6-3, 7-4 (7-4), 2-4, 6-2.

Forget (Li), Frontzeron.
63, 74 (74), 24, 62.
Priday, Second Round
Goron Ivanisavic (5), Craatia, def. Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, 74, 74 (9-7), 62; Janos Svensson, Sweden, del, Poul Hourhuls, Netterlands, 6-0, 7-5, 6-3; Pete Sonoras (2), U.S.

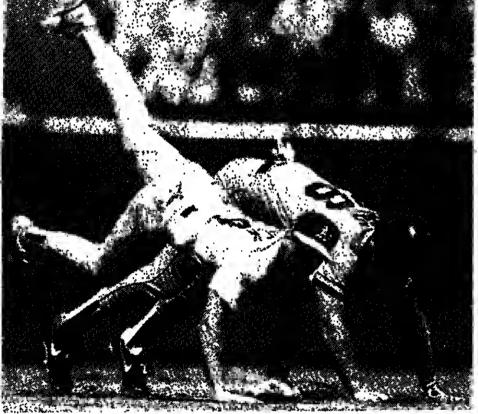
2: Cadric Pioline, Fronce, def. Todd Witston,
U.S., 4-3. 5-7, 7-5, 4-2; Henri Leconte, France,
def. Henrik Holm, Sweden, 6-1, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2;
Bor's Backer (7), Germony, def. Robble Weise,
U.S., 4-4, 6-2, 4-1, 1-4, retired; Cort-Uwe Steeb,
Germony, def. Febrice Sontore, France, 2-6, 7-4, (2-1), 1-2, 2-6, 1-3, 6-2; Stefan Edbarg (2), Sweden, def.
Jakob Hissel, Switzerland, 7-5, 6-2, 4-1;
Aroud Boelsch, France, def. Jeff Torango,
U.S., 4-4, 6-4, 5-3, 7-6 (7-3); Chuck Adorms, U.S.,
def. Brion Dunn, U.S., 6-2, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4); Emilio
Sanchez, Sondr, def. Chris Prichom, Corado,
5 (7-3), 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 6-4; Wayne Ferreira (12),
South Africa, def. Serul Bruguera, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2,
4-1, 2-2; Molifval Woshkapton (14), U.S., def. Marcuelo Maleevo-Fragniera (7),
Swith Africa, def. Serul Bruguera, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2,
4-1, 2-2; Molifval Woshkapton (14), U.S., def. Marcuelo Maleevo-Fragniera (7),
Swith Africa, def. Serul Bruguera, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2,
4-1, 2-2; Molifval Woshkapton (14), U.S., def. Marcuelo Maleevo-Fragniera (7),
Swith Africa, def. Serul Bruguera, 6-7 (6-8), 6-2,
4-1, 4-2, 4-4, 6-4, 7-6, 6-5, 6-2; Richard Kraijcak (15), Nether konds, def. Gobriet Maricus, Belgdum, def. Carrolino, Cad. NatuGovernoux, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6, (7-5), 6-2, 6-1; Ivan Lendi (9),

Arange Rubin, U.S., def. Marcuelo Rubin, U.S., def. Marcuelo Rubin, U.S., def. Monuelo Sanchez, Sondra def. Carrolino, Cad. Natural Rubin, U.S., def. Natural Marcuelo Maleevo-Fragniera (9), Switzerion, def. Adviso, Belgdum, def. Carrolino, Cad. Natural Rubin, Marcuelo Rubin, U.S., def. Natural Rubin, U.S., def. Natu

cak (15), Neiherkands, det Gabriel Maritas, Ar-perlina, 44, 24, 74 (7-5), 62, 6-1; Ivan Lendi (9), U.S., det Jimmy Cannara, U.S., 34, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, WOMEN'S SINGLES Staday, Fourth Round Monica Seles (1), Yugoslavia, det. Gigi Fer-nondez, U.S., 6-1, 6-2; Gobrielo Sobaliai (4), Arpertina, def. Sobine Aspelmons, Belgium, 6-1, 6-3,

Saturday, Third Round

kin, 6-7 (6-8), 6-3, 6-2,
Friday, Third Rossd
Gabriela Sabatini (d.), Argentino, def. NatoHazvereva, Belarus, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4; Sabine Aspelmans, Belgiam, def. Carroline Kuhlman, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Mary Pierza (16), Pranca def. Robin
White, U.S., 6-2, 6-1; Mary Joe Fernandez (7),
U.S., def. Brenda Schultz, Netherlands, 6-4, 6-2;
Patricia Hy, Canada, def. Jennifer Coorioti (6),
U.S., 7-6, 6-4; Gel Fernandez, U.S. def. Sobine
Hack, Germany, 6-4, 6-1; Monko Seles (1), Yuposiavia, def. Claudia Porwik, Germany, 6-4, 6-8,
Priday, Second Rossd
Naoko Sawamatsu, Japan, def. Lelia
Meskhi, Georgia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.



Mike Bordick got the double play and a dance with Wade Boggs, but Oakland lost its fifth straight.

#### Arazi Pulled From Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS --- Arazi, the highly touted but so far lowly performing French horse, disappointed a hometown crowd Sunday when he was scratched from the Prix du Moulin, which opened the racing Arazi and stablemate Akiko, both

trained by François Boutin, were scratched without explanation. Track officials said that Arazi

apparently hurt bimself in his sta-ble Saturday.

Arazi has not run since placing fifth in the St. James Palace Stakes at Ascot on June 15. That was his only race since running eighth May 2 in the Kentucky Derby.

The British filly All At Sea, ridden by Pat Eddery, won the Prix du Moulin by a neck over the Irish colt Brief Truce. English 1,000 Guineas winner Hatoof salvaged some French pride with third place, 21/2 lengths farther back.

# **Edberg and Seles Lead Advance of Top Seeds**

NEW YORK — Defeoding champions Stefan Edberg sailed into the fourth round of the U.S. Open with a straight-set win on Sunday while Monica Seles cruised to the women's quarterimals.

Michael Chang passed a person-al hurdle to gain the fourth round while the women's No. 4 seed, Gabriela Sabatini, also advanced. Edberg, the No. 2 seed, moved along in defense of his title without

dropping a set, going into the fourth round by bearing fellow Swede Jonas Svensson 6-4, 6-2, 6-2. Edberg will play Richard Krajicek, a 6-1, 6-3, 6-2 winner over Mark Woodforde. Ivan LendI was a 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-

4 winner over Chuck Adams, while No. 12 Wayoe Ferreira also reached the fourth round with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-2 victory over Wally Ma-

Chang had failed to advance this far in the three previous Grand Slams this year, falling in the open-ing round at Wimbledon and in the third round of the Australian and French. But he breezed by Arnaud Boetsch of France in straight sets.

"It's nice to at least get to the fourth round in one of the Grand Slams this year," said Chang, the fourth seed.

"Honestly, 1 think of all the years that I played the Open, this year I feel that I have the best chance of winning it." There were no surprises in the

women's draw either. Seles, tall and lanky and pummeling groundstrokes as hard as ever, moved along easily into the quarterfinals with a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Gigi Fernandez.

Sabatini, a 6-1, 6-3 winner over Sabine Appelmans, also advanced to the quarters but didn't show nearly the power or aggressiveness she displayed in taking the title in

Patricia Hir, small like Chang, beat one of the tallest women's players, Helen Sukova, 6-1, 7-6 (7-2), with the same craftiness and mental fortitude she showed in upsetting Jennifer Capriati. Hy's mental strength will be put to the ultimate test in the quarters against (UPI, Reuters, AP)

Earlier, Robin Finn and Harvey Araton of The New York Times reported:

Goran Ivanisevic, Crostia's most valuable export, was shipped out of the tournament Saturday by Alexander Volkov in a third-round

"I felt like a dead man, I don't know," said the lifth-seeded Ivanisevic after being temporarily revived by a chilly post-match shower. "I can't eat, can't sleep, can't play. I was serving so badly because my arms were so heavy," Ivanisevic, who doled out just nine aces, minuscule by his standards. and folded on five of the six break points carned by Volkov.

Ivanisevic, the Olympic bronze medalist and Wimbledon runnerup, was expected to make a lasting impression at this Open, where he has never passed the fourth round Instead, the 20th-ranked Volkov used a steady serve and careful baseline posturing to claim a 6-4, 6-0. 6-3 victory. lvanisevic's peers among the meet in the round of 16, also ad-

prising pluck, along with a persua-sive serve-and-foreband-volley combo, in 60th-ranked Cedric Pioline of France and had to exert himself for almost three and a half hours in order to advance, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

McEnroe, who considers every victory worth a Rocky-like celebratory preen at midcourt, downed Richard Fromberg of Australia in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

Steffi Graf used her forehand to snap Name Dahlman into submission 6-4, 6-2, and Magdalena Ma-leeva, Martina Navratilova's exe-refugee to Hong Kong who now cutioner on Thursday, showed oo plays out of Toronto, signs of the post-upset blues as she "A major disappoi ed by Kimberly Po, 6-2, 6-3. Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, seeded

Japan, 6-1, 6-3, and 14th-seeded

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches seeded men had more fun, and few- Zina Garrison downed Rachel er ailments. Andre Agassi's work-out lasted just three sets, and top-seeded Jim Coorier and 16th-McQuillan, 6-3, 6-1. Agassi, whose new-found Wim-bledon confidence has been reflectseeded John McEnroe, destined to ed in the way he has hummed through his first three matches,

showed Jan Siemerink of the Neth-Courier encountered some sur- criands the exit, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3. Jimmy Connors made his departure a little more than an hour before midnight on Friday after lvan Lendl began to dismantle Connors, piece by piece, and sent him packing from the second round of the Open, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0. There would be no extended stay this time no proposely my to the

this time, no two-week run to the semifinals, like the one Connors orchestrated a year ago. Jennifer Capriati, seeded No. 6, was eliminated from the already depleted women's draw, 7-5, 6-4,

"A major disappointment," Ca-priati said, alluding to the expecta-tions created by her gold medal at fifth, defeated Naoko Sawatsu of the Olympics in Barcelona last



Chanda Rubin in her third-round upset of Katarina Maleeya.

# A Teen Comes of Age

New York Times Service
NEW YORK —Out on Court 16, in front of a few thousand eyes, Chanda Rubin seemed to grow well beyond her 16 years.

A disheartening third-set line call that might have been expected to send a young professional recling out of a fierce struggle with Katerina Malecva merely distracted her for a handful of points. Rubin recovered in time to break the 23-year-old Maleeva in the ninth game and serve out what could be her breakthrough victory, a 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 third-round upset of the 15th-seeded player Saturday. "She'd done a lot of growing up today," said her mother, Berna-

dette, a schoolteacher who recently retired to be with her daughter on the tennis tour. There went the first of the three groundstroking Maleeva sisters

from the same quarter of the women's draw. Next up for Rubin, hand-picked child prodigy of the U.S. Tennis Association, is another Maleeva, Magdalena, who routed Kimberly Po, 6-2, 6-3. Should Rubin survive the fourth round and form holds, the quarterfinal would present, yes, a third Malecva, the ninth-seeded Manuela.

The prospect of facing all of Family Malecva, which is usually like hitting against a wall, is not frightening for Rubin, who has her own teams family. Her mother and father, Ed, a lawyer, used to play the amateur circuit. Her 22-year-old sister, La Shon, played at Southern University. Her brother, Ed Jr., 14, is a nationally ranked junior. But it is Chanda, who turned pro a year ago this month, who is no doubt the star of this Cade, Louisiana, clan.

Although her baseline game can be erratic. Rubin already has the makings of a far more diverse game than that of her contemporary, Jennifer Capriati. Against Maleeva on Saturday, her first serve was clocked as high 99 miles (158 kilometers) an hour. She also has a lethal forehand, which she has no fear of following to the net.

# Dodger Rally Snaps Pittsburgh's Winning Streak

Eric Karros had a tie-breaking two-run double off reliever Danny Cox in a three-run seventh as the Los Angeles Dodgers stopped Pittsburgh's seven-game winning streak, beating the Pirates 7-5 in

Pittsburgh Sunday. The Dodgers won for just the second time in nine games on their NATIONAL LEAGUE

road trip and the third time in their last 16 games. The Pirates had won 9 of 10 overall and 15 of their last

18 at home.

Danny Jackson took a 4-3 lead into the seventh, but left after Ra-fael Bournial walked and Tom Candiotti bunted him up. Cox re-placed Jackson and didn't retire any of the four hitters he faced for his first loss since joining the Pirates last month.

Pinch-hitter Lenny Harris singled up the middle to score Bournigal and Mike Sharperson doubled. Mitch Webster walked before Kar-

ros doubled into the left-field corner, scoring Harris and Sharper-son. Billy Ashley later left the bases loaded by flying out to end the Ashley got his first hit in 13 ma-

jor league at-bats, driving in a run with a single in the ninth off Stan Astros 3, Expos 1: Butch Henry gave up one run in 5½ innings and hit a two-run single to lead Houston to victory in Montreal.

Henry was relieved by Xavicr Hernandez with one out and a man on first in the sixth after allowing three hits in the game. Doug Jones got the last three outs for his 31st save in 35 opportunities. Spike Owen's career-high sev-

enth homer in the second off Henry gave Montreal a 1-0 lead. Reds 6. Mets 1: Tim Push pitched six immings for his first maor-league victory and Reggie

Sanders drove in three runs with a homer and a double as Cincinnati

pitched out of a bases-loaded threat in the sixth. The righthander struck out four and made the Mets strand four runners in scoring position.

Padres 3, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Fred McGriff drove in two runs, including his National Leagueleading 34th homer, as San Diego completed a three-game sweep. It was the Padres' first sweep at Wrigley Field since 1982.

Oscar Azocar's pinch sacrifice fly off Jim Bullinger with one out in the eighth inning broke a 1-1 tie. Cardinals 5, Giants 3: Bob Tewksbury recorded his 15th victory and Felix Jose drove in two runs with a homer and a double as St. Louis won at home.

Tewksbury allowed three runs

on three hits with one walk and one strikeout. He left the game after five innings with a stiff lower back. In Saturday's games:
Pirates 6, Dodgers 1: Barry

league start, allowed seven hits and six-hitter as Pittsburgh defeated visiting Los Angeles. Astros 5, Expos 2: In Montreal, Darryl Kile won for the first time in

> stopped the Expos' six-game winning streak. Ken Caminiti hit a two-run homer for Houston, which won for

14 starts since April 24, as Houston

the 16th time in 23 games. Padres 5, Cubs 3: Jerald Clark hit a two-run homer after Greg Maddux was ejected with two outs

in the eighth inning, giving San Diego a victory in Chicago. Maddux was ejected by plate umpire Ed Montague when he hit Dan Walters, who started for the mound but stopped. The confrontation came an imning after San Diego's Jose Melendez threw over the head of Ryne Sandberg.

Reds 6, Mets 5: Bill Doran and Jeff Branson each drove in a run with two-out singles in the ninth as Bonds homered for the fourth time Cincinnati rallied at home for a Pugh, making his second major- in six games and Bob Walk threw a disputed victory over New York.

Braves 6, Phillies 5: Pinch-hitter Brian Hunter capped a four-run ninth inning rally with a two-run homer as Atlanta won at home. Cardinals 4, Giants 0: Rheal Cormier and Todd Worrell combined on a seven-hitter as St. Louis, at home, beat San Francisco.

Mets' Bonilla to Have Surgery on Shoulder

The Associated Press

NEW YORK -- Bobby Bonilla will play out the New York Mets' current road trip through their game at Chicago on Sept. 15, then undergo arthroscopic surgery on his right shoulder and miss the remainder of the season.

The surgery will be a labrum repair procedure, team spokesman Jay Horowitz said Sunday. Bonilla, who signed a five-year, \$30 million contract with the Mets as a free agent prior to this year, said he has been bothered by the injury all year.

#### SIDELINES

**Danish Brothers Win Boxing Titles** COPENHAGEN (AP) - Jimmi and Johnny Bredahl of Denmark made professional boxing history as they won World Boxing Organization titles in successive bouts.

The brothers, both European champions and undefeated, also became Denmark's first pro boxing champions in modern times before a boisterous crowd of 6,000 Friday night at the Parken, Copenhagen's new soccer

Both fights went the distance, Johnny Bredahl scored a unanimous 12round decision over WBO junior bantamweight champ Jose Quirino of Mexico. It was his 15th consecutive victory.

Less than two bours later, his older brother Jimmi outpointed veteran

Daniel Londas of France in 12 rounds for the WBO junior lightweight

championship. It was the southpaw's 13th straight victory.

Manny Melchor of the Philippines won a 12-round split decision over Falan Lookmingkwan of Thailand to capture the International Boxing Federation mini-flyweight title Sunday in Bangkok.

#### For the Record

The St. Louis Blues announced they have signed Russian left-wing Vitali Karamnov and negotiated his release from Dynamo Moscow. Terms were not disclosed terms.

Billy Herman, 83, the Hall of Fame second baseman who play in 10 All-Star games over 15 seasons in the National League, died of cancer Saturday in West Palm Beach, Florida. He entered the majors in 1931, playing with the Chicago Cubs for 10 seasons and then joining Leo Durocher's Brooklyn Dodgers.

909-8001-2277



# Get your point across in no time.





By Caryn James
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Woody and Mia look worn and beleaguered in "Husbands and Wives," and now that we know what was going on behind the scenes when the film was being shot last winter, it's no wonder.

Woody Allen and Mia Farrow showed up on the set to play a couple whose 10-year marriage is falling apart while he becomes infatuated with a 20-year-old student. At the same time, their 12-year off-screen liaison was falling apart while he was becoming involved with her 21-year-old adopted daughter, Soon-Yi Farrow Previn.

"Husbands and Wives" is the movie tie-in to a scandal, a piece of merchandise being rushed to the market to take advantage of publicity. Originally scheduled to open in eight cities on Sept. 23 and elsewhere later, the film will open in 800 theaters across the United States on Sept. 18. Meanwhile, Woody Allen and Mia Farrow are playing

out a Greek tragedy for the media age. Three weeks after the tale of quasi incest and family betrayal became public, the well-known facts are still stomach-churning: Allen sued for custody of his three children with Farrow, publicly affirmed his love for her college-age daughter, publicly denied the accusation that he molested their 7-year-old daughter, and was reduced to giving damage-control interviews in which he said things like, "I am in no way with a retarded person."

After this, no one will be able to see "Husbands and Wives" without thinking of the off-screen drama. To watch the film is to plumb it for clues to the scandal, and they are everywhere. Matching up fiction and reality is a simple-minded response to art, but watching Woody Allen and Mia Farrow's relationship crumble on screen is too cerie an experience to ignore.

The film opens with the Allen and Farrow couple together at home. Her hair is short and she wears a baggy sweater, appearing exactly as she does in recent photos. For the first time ever in a Woody Allen film she is not gloriously lit to make her appear 24 years old. She is 47 and, in "Husbands and Wives." looks it.

He is his familiar, rumpled self, though he seems older, too. They so resemble their tabloid and television images that it is shocking to see them in the same room.

The film's comic-romantic story is less like the Woody-Mia-Soon-Yi triangle than some reports have made it seem. The marriage of the Allen and Farrow characters, Gabe and Judy, does not go into red alert because he is infatuated with one of his students, Rain (Juliette Lewis). The crisis creeps up when their Iriends Jack and Sally (Sydney Pollack and Judy Davis) separate.

But small resonances and glancing references keep the off-screen drama in mind. Whenever it seems possible to believe in these fictional characters, some real-life detail intrudes to shatter the illusion.

How can anyone watch Gabe and Judy argue about whether to have a child — she has a grown daughter but wants another, and he doesn't want children at all without thinking of the custody suit, of Allen's claim that he is upset at the way Farrow keeps adopting children (seven in addition to her four biological children) and of his statement to Time magazine that at first he did not want to have children with her at all? Gabe and Judy are buried under all that real-life baggage.

There is a now-notorious photograph of Woody Allen

and Soon-Yi Previn holding hands at a New York Knicks basketball game. When Lewis appears on screen holding



Mia Farrow and Woody Allen as a couple with marital problems in "Husbands and Wives."

the hand of an older man at a basketball game, that tabloid image is the one that comes to mind.

Such bells and alarms are set off throughout the film. When Gabe explains his attraction to "kamikaze women" and says, "My heart does not know from logic," it sounds familiar because Allen told Time: "The heart wants what wants. There's no logic to those things."

Reientlessly over the years, Allen has erased the fine between his on-screen and off-screen personas. Though he denies this ("People always confuse my movies and my life" is one of his disingenuous recent comments), the surprising truth is that the urbane, intellectual Woody Allen has turned out to be an old-fashioned movie star

Once, moviegoers were expected to believe that on-screen personalities matched the off-screen reality. The on-screen Woody offered a less glamorous myth, that of the angst-ridden New York intellectual, but it was no less a fiction for being calculatedly down-to-earth. Gabe is a variation on the standard Woody figure, from Alvy in "Annie Hall" to Cliff Stern in "Crimes and Misdemeanors." With his crumpled overcoat and trademark glasses, he always looks, dresses and sounds like Woody Allen.

This does not mean that he is a raging demon in sheepish clothing. It means that he cultivated, and audiences savored, the innocent idea that the line between the movie star and the movie character scarcely existed.

Reactions to the news of his messy personal life were Reactions to the news of his messy personal life were astonished and extreme, partly because people had refused to see the Woody character as a fiction, or even a flawed human being. Now, they have seen a man they liked and thought they knew changing before their eyes. Allen encouraged this confusion by using his own life as material, by displaying a modest public demeanor, by assuming the posture that we are all too sophisticated to confuse life and art. And this supposedly sophisticated.

confuse life and art. And this supposedly sophisticated audience happily fell for the illusion that fact and fiction are one. Allen's private life is his business; his public persona is ours. And it is not necessary to take sides in the Woody-Mis battle or to judge either of them to see that the scandal touches a nerve in our culture.

Allen has become to movie stardom what Michael Milken is to Wall Street: the crash-and-burn symbol of an era gone crazy on its own inflated image.

The simplest reason for obsession with the gossip is lurid curiosity. But it is more than that. The Woody character was beloved. Now viewers feel the way any lover does after a relationship goes sour: How could I have been

so wrong about this person?

Most chilling of all, people who saw themselves in the ood old Woody can't shake off the identification just because it turned unpleasant. If he defines the ups and downs of modern relationships, his latest emotional downtum is a scary reflection of our own capacity for unmoored desires and self-delusion.

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#### **LANGUAGE**

# Campaigning and Family Values

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Integrity, courage, strength"
— those were the family values as defined by
Barbara Bush at the Republican convention in Houston. She added "sharing, love of God and pride in
being an American." Not much controversy in that

But on "family values night," as Marilyn Quayle described the session dominated by Republican women, the values took on an accusatory edge: After recalling that many in the baby boom had not "joined the counterculture" or "dodged the draft," the vice president's wife made clear to cheering conservatives what she felt was at the center of family values: "Commitment, marriage and fidelity are not just arbitrary arrangements.

Pat Robertson, the religious broadcaster who sought the presidential nomination four years ago, eschewed such immendo and slammed home the political point: "When Bill and Hillary Clinton talk about family values, they are not talking about either families or values. They are talking about a radical plan to destroy the traditional family."

We have here the GOP's political attack phrase of the 1992 campaign. When Mario Cuomo stressed the words family and values in his speech to the 1984 Democratic convention, he used them in a warmly positive sense. But this year, packaged in a single phrase, the terms are an assertion of moral traditionalism that carries an implicit charge: The other side seeks to undermine the institution of the family by taking a permissive line on (a) abortion rights, (b) homosexual rights and (e) the "character issue," code

words for marital infidelity. Sometimes pot smoking is included, but sex is most often the common denominator, and the pointing finger includes women who do not center their lives inside the home: The defeated candidate Pat Buchanan includes "radical feminist" in his angry demunciation of those

who lack what he considers to be family values.

The use of family as an attributive noun in its modern sense can be traced back to the 18th century, as in Samuel Johnson's 1781 sales pitch for his dictionary: "This Lexicon ... might become a concomitant to the Family Bible." In that decade, family man was coined, followed a generation later by family

The word family is based on the Latin familia, "servant"; in 1400, a man's servants included his wife, children and domestic help. "His family," goes a report of a 1621 Star Chamber case, "were himself and his wife and daughters, two mayds, and a man." You do not have to be a radical feminist to know that this sense has been lost. The poet John Milton first used family in the sense of "parents and children" in "Para-dise Lost" in 1667, with Jesus as the head of the family of Man: "As Father of his Familie he clad / Thir

The family being used as the attributive, or modifying, noun today is the traditional family, by which is usually meant a father and mother (of opposite sexes), legally married, with children under 18 living at home. According to the Census Bureau, 26 percent of American bouseholds now meet these criteria.

This group is also known as the nuclear family, coinage of the anthropologist George P. Murdock in 1949 — "a married man and woman with their off-

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spring" — perhaps taken from the 1913 "nucleus. complex" discussed by the psychoanalyst Carl Imag dembraing the lust of sons for mothers and lust of daughters for fathers. (How did we get here? Back to politics.) In 1966, Daniel T. Jenkins wrote of "the tended, as distinct from the nuclear, family," and Barbara Bush in 1992 used that term to expand her meaning of family: "When we speak of families, we include extended families. We mean the neighbors,

even the community itself." The earlier term for something similar to family values was social issue, a 1970 coinage by Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg in their seminal work, "The Real Majority." The authors argued that rather than being primarily concerned with the old bread-and-butter issue of economics, the voters were urning their attention to the drug culture, angry dissenters and changing moral standards.

Like the social issue, the term family raises calls a

attention to a cultural rather than an economic interest, as Republicans are especially eager to do this year, the difference is that the use of family values focuses more sharply on abortion, gay rights and the pre- and extramarital activities that go under the name of playing around or hanky-panky. (Another sexual issue, harassment, is not included in most definitions of family values, presumably because it usually takes place at the office and not within plain sight of the family; besides, opposition to sexual harassment is a cause more associated with feminists and libertarians than with traditionalists.)

And now, for etymologists at least, to the jackpot question: Who is the coiner of family values in its current sense? The earliest use of the phrase I can find is in "The Education of Catholic Americans," a 1966 book by the Reverend Andrew M. Greeley and Peter H. Rossi: "Marriage and family values do show some relationship with Catholic education; however, the relationship is in most instances not a strong one." (Greeley, now also a well-known novelist, has just published "Wages of Sin," its title taken from a grammatically disagreeable line in the Book of Ro-

mans: "For the wages of sin is death.") The first official political use of family values was in the 1976 Republican Party platform: "Divorce rates, threatened neighborhoods and schools and public scandal all crease a hostile atmosphere that erodes family structures and family values.

Lexicographic Irregulars are invited to submit earlier citations; more to the point, however, is the search for the modern political operative who first sent his principal a memo about how the public can be distracted from slow economic growth by a concentration on family values. Even the most confidential White House interoffice memorandums will be accepted in this purely lexicographic quest.

The campaign theme is powerful, but it can backfire. At the Houston convention, as a score of the members of the Bush family gathered around the president and Barbara Bush to display family values in all their solidarity, the background music inexplicably chosen for this moving moment in the Astrodome was The Best of Times" from "La Cage aux Folies," a Broadway musical that broke new ground in the straights' acceptance of homosexuality.

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